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Austria	13.76	London	10.00
Belgium	16.80	Luxembourg	11.10
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Moscow	1.30 D.Kr.
France	1.25 F.Fr.	Netherlands	1.10 D.Kr.
Germany	1.25 D.M.	Nigeria	1.00 D.Kr.
Greece	1.25 D.Dr.	Portugal	1.00 D.Kr.
India	1.25 Rs.	Spain	1.00 D.Kr.
Italy	1.25 Lira	Sweden	1.00 D.Kr.
Japan	1.25 Yen	Switzerland	1.00 D.Kr.
South Africa	1.25 Rand	Turkey	1.00 D.Kr.
U.S.	1.00 D.	U.S. Military (Eur.)	1.00 D.Kr.
Yugoslavia	1.00 D.		

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Nixon Lawyers, Cox Discussing Disputed Tapes

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—President Nixon's lawyers have been meeting privately with Watergate Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox this week in an apparent effort to reach a compromise over the White House's refusal to discuss the disputed tapes.

White House Denies Asking Agnew to Quit

But Rumors Persist He Will Resign Soon

By Carroll Kilpatrick and Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—The White House denied today that President Nixon or anyone in authority in the White House is applying pressure to persuade Vice-President Agnew to resign.

But even as the White House moved beyond its original "no comment" reply to questions about Mr. Agnew's future, a well-informed Eastern Republican said he had been told by a responsible White House aide that Mr. Agnew is "going to go in the next few weeks."

The Republican, who declined to be quoted by name, said that the White House aide told him within the last few days that the departure of Mr. Agnew would give the President "an opportunity to set a whole new tone for the administration."

Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren, who yesterday refused to comment in any way on reports that the Vice-President is considering resigning, said today that it is inappropriate to comment because "the situation is still being weighed" by Attorney General Elliot T. Richardson.

Denial by Warren Nevertheless, Mr. Warren branded as "false" articles which report that "there is a disposition on the part of the White House, or people in the White House, to force the Vice-President to resign or that the White House is applying pressure on the Vice-President to resign, or that the White House is the source of the stories which say that the Vice-President will resign."

Victor Gold, former press secretary to Mr. Agnew, charged in an interview today that the White House aides Melvin P. Laird and Gen. Alexander Haig are responsible for many of the rumors and reports about the Vice-President. Mr. Gold also said that there are individuals in the White House who very much want former Texas Gov. John Connally to become Vice-President, if Mr. Agnew resigns.

Both Germanys Pledge Peace in First Speeches at UN

By Robert Alden

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 19.—The foreign ministers of the two Germanys, in their first speeches as members of the world organization, today pledged themselves in uncompromising terms to the cause of peace.

At the same time, Walter Scheel of West Germany said that coming into the United Nations had for his country "not been an easy step to take."

"It is painful to face up to the political reality of the division of one's own country," Mr. Scheel said.

"We were afraid such a step might convey the impression that we had given up, abandoned the hope of unity. We were anxious lest the barriers between the people in Germany would become even higher through membership of both parts of the country," West Germany's foreign minister said.

Then he added:

"Our aim remains clear: The Federal Republic of Germany will continue to work for a state of peace in Europe in which the German nation will recover its unity in free self-determination."

Indisputably Separate In contrast, Otto Winzer, the Foreign Minister of East Germany, when he stepped to the podium of the General Assembly for the first time, emphasized that the Germanys were indisputably separate nations. Mr. Winzer said:

"The admission to the United Nations of the German Demo-



EAST AND WEST—East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer, left, and West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel during opening of UN General Assembly Tuesday.

cratic Republic (East Germany) and the Federal Republic of Germany as two sovereign states, independent of each other and with different social systems, is another important step on the road toward improving the international situation."

Both foreign ministers, in speaking of the paramount importance of the maintenance of peace in the world, acknowledged Germany's role as an instigator of past wars.

Mr. Winzer said that East Germany had "once and for all" liquidated the aggressive and militarist policy of the former



ENTHRONED—King Carl XVI Gustaf on his throne during ceremony at the royal palace yesterday. In front is Swedish Premier Olof Palme. Meanwhile, mail votes left unchanged outcome of the country's election, which ended in a dead-heat. Story, Page 4.

Europe Security Talks Settle Dispute on Mideast Speakers

By John M. Goshko

GENEVA, Sept. 19 (AP)—The second-stage negotiations on the European Security Conference chalked up their first success today—agreement on how to dispose of a minor but time-consuming side issue involving the countries of the Mediterranean.

Negotiators from the 35 participating countries agreed that Israel and five Arab countries will be permitted to "make known their views" to the security conference regarding the conference's agenda topics on European military and political security and economic cooperation.

This broke an impasse that had tied up much of the conference's time since the first-stage meeting of foreign ministers at Helsinki in July. In Helsinki, Prime Minister Don Mintoff of Malta had insisted that two North African states, Algeria and Tunisia, be allowed to present their views to the ministers.

That immediately brought forth a demand from Israel that it be allowed to give its version of the Arab-Israeli conflict and how it affects Europe. After Israel's request won backing from friendly conference participants, three other Arab states—Syria, Egypt and Morocco—joined the list of those wanting to speak.

Because of Mr. Mintoff's adamant refusal to compromise, the so-called "Mediterranean participation question" developed such farcical proportions that it became an issue that the foreign ministers spent most of their time on in Helsinki. Even then, they were unable to resolve it and finally referred it over to the conference second-stage negotiations, which began here yesterday.

The result has seen the security conference spend what one participating diplomat estimates as 110 hours on an issue only tangentially connected to the conference's real purpose—seeking ways to formally end the cold war between East and West Europe.

The agreement reached today came after first Malta and then Yugoslavia, two countries with close ties to the Arab world, removed their objections to a presentation by Israel. But while it went along with the decision, the Yugoslav delegation issued a statement criticizing Israel harshly as an "aggressor state."

Pakistan, Bangladesh Start Repatriations

KARACHI, Sept. 19 (AP)—The repatriation of Pakistan civilians from Bangladesh and Bengalis from Pakistan began today when a special United Nations Boeing-707 landed at Lahore.

It carried 135 Pakistani men, women and children from Dacca and later left for Bangladesh carrying 168 Bengalis.

Beginning tomorrow, two aircraft a day will fly between the two cities, exchanging about 600 persons daily.

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Brezhnev Puts West on Notice: No Soviet 'Barter' for Détente

Rejects West Pressure for Liberalization

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Sept. 19 (NYT)—Leonid I. Brezhnev told the West today not to try to barter for Soviet concessions because of Moscow's interest in improved relations.

The Soviet party leader's stand was in evident reaction to Western criticism of Soviet handling of dissidents and Western pressures for a freer East-West flow of people and ideas.

Mr. Brezhnev asserted in a speech in Bulgaria that the series of agreements achieved in the last few years should be adhered to consistently and honestly "without playing games or engaging in ambiguous maneuvers."

The Moscow radio, meanwhile, beamed an English-language broadcast to North America accusing the U.S. Senate of "gross interference" in Soviet internal affairs with the approval of an amendment Monday urging the Kremlin to permit free expression of ideas and free emigration in accordance with the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights.

Mr. Brezhnev, who made his speech in Sofia, chose vaguer and milder language than Moscow radio and avoided making direct accusations, but his was a parallel message.

Timed for Impact Taken together, the two moves were intended to get the Soviet Union off the defensive on issues of human rights and to dissuade Western politicians from attaching conditions to new agreements with Moscow. They were obviously timed for impact on American congressional debate on trade concessions to Moscow and the second phase of preparations for the European Security Conference.

As if in answer to Western charges about continuing Soviet military developments, Mr. Brezhnev charged that proposals in the West of "boosting the arms drive still more and inflating military budgets" of Western powers was not creating a favorable atmosphere for the preparatory negotiations in Geneva for the European Security Conference.

And in the first high-level Soviet comment on the Chilean case, the Soviet leader demanded an end to repressions and "atrocities" by the new junta, charging that unnamed "imperialist forces abroad" had "aided and abetted" the forces which staged the coup in which President Salvador Allende was "killed." Hereafter, Soviet press and spokesmen have stopped short of claiming that Mr. Allende was murdered and that outside powers backed the coup, though they have conveyed (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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Leonid I. Brezhnev: We "desire a radical... improvement in the international climate."

Algeria Halts Emigration to France, Demands End to 'Wave of Racism'

ALGIERS, Sept. 19 (AP)—Algeria announced today that it was suspending all emigration to France until France guarantees "the safety and dignity" of some 700,000 Algerians working there.

The move decided upon by the ruling Revolutionary Council and the government under President Houari Boumedienne came after a flare-up of racism in France following the murder of a bus driver in Marseilles by an Algerian.

A statement attacked the "wave of racism which crushed the Algerian workers" and "calls for forces working against the promotion of relations between France and Algeria, or even between the Third World—the developing nations—and France."

But it paid tribute to the restraint of the workers in not responding to provocation, and to French criticism of racism.

The Algerians are a major group among almost three million foreign workers in France, mainly employed in lower-paid, dirty or boring jobs which no longer attract French workers. Their remittances of wages back home are important for the Algerian economy.

There has long been an undertone of racism in France, largely directed at Algerians and other Arabs and Africans, but it has flared recently in repeated demands by extreme rightist groups to reduce immigration and impose tighter controls on existing immigrant workers.

The Marseilles incident caused a storm of protest in the region, where there are large concentrations both of Algerians and French former residents of Algeria.

At least seven Algerians have been killed in France since the Marseilles incident. However, French authorities said they found no reason to relate these deaths to racism.

At the same time, gasoline bombs have been tossed into a dormitory in Marseilles housing North African workers and shops were fired into an apartment block in which 100 Algerian families lived in Aix-en-Provence.

In a move to protest what they called the "wave of racism," Arab workers in several French cities, including Marseilles and Paris, staged one-day strikes at the beginning of the month.

Late last month, French President Georges Pompidou warned the nation that it "must not get pulled into the workings of racism. Sometimes the simple fact of pronouncing the word calls up the idea and unhappily the reality often follows the idea."

The Algerian ambassador to France, Mohammed Bedjaoui, demanded that French authorities take urgent measures to halt attacks on Arab workers. He later declared that he had received assurances from French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert that the government was trying to improve the situation.

Lowest Level in 3 Years Balance-of-Payments Deficit In U.S. Declines in 2d Quarter

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (NYT)—The deficit in the U.S. basic balance of international payments—generally considered the most meaningful of the four definitions used—declined further in the second quarter of 1973 to the lowest level in almost three years, the Commerce Department reported today.

The deficit, or net outflow, of \$782 million was only moderately less than the first-quarter outflow of \$947 million, but was sharply below the average quarterly deficit last year of nearly \$2.5 billion.

The biggest improvement has come in the nation's foreign trade account, with exports having risen much more rapidly than imports, partly because of the devaluations of the dollar. As measured in the balance-of-payments accounts, the trade deficit in the second quarter was only \$230 million, down from \$980 million in the first quarter and far below the quarterly average deficit of \$1.7 billion last year.

It was reported a month ago that one measure of the balance of payments, called the "official

Dow, Volume Surge in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (HT)—A buying spree erupted on the New York Stock Exchange today, sending the Dow Jones industrial average 19.11 points higher as volume surged to 24.57 million shares, the heaviest volume in seven months.

The buying seemed mainly due to bargain hunting following the sharp decline yesterday in glamour stocks caused by a run on the stock of International Business Machines Corp.

Details Page 11.

For Show of Solidarity

1974 World Communist Talks
Reportedly Sought by Russia

MOSCOW, Sept. 19 (UPI)—The Soviet leadership reportedly is preparing the way for a world Communist meeting in Moscow next year after the European Security Conference.

Bonn Admits
Poles Balk at
Berlin Issue

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, Sept. 19.—The West German government belatedly conceded today that another hitch has come up in its policy of détente with the Communist nations of Eastern Europe.

A foreign office spokesman here confirmed that the Polish government has in effect reversed an earlier position and joined other Communist nations in disputing Bonn's interpretation of the four-power agreement on Berlin.

The dispute centers on Bonn's right to consular representation of West Berlin. The establishment of diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria has been stalled by the dispute, which led Chancellor Willy Brandt to cancel a visit to Prague on Sept. 6 to formally inaugurate diplomatic ties.

The Communists claim the wording of the four-power agreement restricts Bonn's right to represent West Germans to actual residents of the city. The West German government insists it must also apply to authorities and institutions defined under the framework as juridical bodies.

Poles Change Stance
The Poles only changed their line last May 31, in a directive which was made effective on Aug. 15. The Poles and the West Germans established diplomatic ties in 1972, and for the first 10 months the Poles appeared to accept the West German argument.

West German authorities, notably Mr. Brandt's chief of protocol, Egon Bahr, took the line that the Czech embassy on the consular agreement was purely coincidental and did not represent a concerted Soviet-bloc policy. The fact, revealed only now after the newspaper Frankfurt Allgemeine broke the story, that the Poles had taken this line as early as last May 31, cast the whole issue in a different light.

The full revelation of the facts concerning the conflict over West Berlin's status added weight to the thesis that the issue will not be easily or rapidly solved. It also appeared to indicate that the argument over West Berlin's status was not solved by the four-power agreement, and the city will be the object of juridical contention at least for some time to come.

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Plan to have a party on **WORLD GRATEITUDE DAY** September 21st, and receive a "thank-you" gift from us.

pean and Mongolian Communist leaders in the Crimea in July. There was no indication that a decision had been made or even a tentative date set.

Western diplomats believe that Moscow's main objective is to stage a strong show of solidarity with its ideological partners, to strengthen its position in the intensifying rivalry with China and to demonstrate that accommodation with the West has not weakened links among Communist parties or sacrificed the cohesion of world communism.

Some diplomats also interpret two recent strongly worded propaganda blasts against China as evidence that the Russians are trying to make a case for formally reading China out of the world Communist movement if they succeed in getting enough support for a Moscow gathering in 1974.

Support Doubtful
In the view of Western specialists, it is doubtful that Moscow will succeed in lining up enough support to take such action because of the determination of the North Vietnamese, North Korean and Romanian parties, among others, to maintain links with Peking as well as Moscow.

Another interpretation of the Soviet denunciations is that Moscow, largely aiming to deter the Eastern Europeans from thinking that improved East-West relations entitle them to undertake more independent policies outside the Communist bloc, is bent on declaring China an outlaw for developing an independent approach to the West.

The Eastern European sources have confirmed that sharp Soviet criticism of China—accusing it of being a renegade and collaborating with the West against the Communist camp—was an important topic at the Crimean meeting.

Met in 1969
The last World Communist Congress, attended by 75 parties but boycotted by the Chinese and pro-Chinese factions, was held in June, 1969, in Moscow. At that time, the Soviet party leaders were pressing for condemnation of the Chinese for "splitting" activities and were seeking firm recognition of Moscow as the center of world communism, but they ran into opposition from the Romanian and Italian leaders, among others.

Since then, the Chinese-Soviet breach has widened and their propaganda exchanges have sharpened. Last month, the Soviet party newspaper Pravda published two commentaries by I. Alexandrov, a pseudonym usually employed for major articles written by or at the direction of the Politburo, that charged the Chinese with so many heresies that some Western diplomats regarded them as a bill of particulars for declaring China a non-Socialist country.

Stanford, Russia Sign Science Trade Pact
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19 (UPI)—Stanford Research Institute has signed a five-year agreement to exchange scientific and economic information with the Soviet Union.

The agreement, signed here yesterday, is the first of its kind between the Soviet Union and a Western research organization. It provides for exchanges of experts and joint participation in a series of studies on business opportunities.



JUNTA—Surrounded by armed guards, Chile's four-man junta saluting during Independence Day mass in Santiago Tuesday. From left are Air Force Gen. Gustavo Leigh, Army Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, Adm. Jose Toribio Merino and National Police Gen. Cesar Mendoza. Other planned activities were canceled.

Army Says Allende Followers Had Planned a Coup

Junta Troops in Santiago Clash With Leftists, Arrest 53 More

SANTIAGO, Sept. 19 (UPI)—Soldiers in battle gear patrolled downtown Santiago last night and today, arresting 53 persons and confiscating 60 weapons in their effort to crush the final opposition to the military coup which took over eight days ago.

Earlier this week, the junta announced it had arrested and was detaining 5,200 persons. An official spokesman for the governing junta said that the troops occasionally clashed today with armed leftist workers loyal to former President Salvador Allende who died in the coup Sept. 11.

The military junta's new chief of police investigations, army Gen. Ernesto Baeza, said yesterday that the junta had discovered documents indicating that leftists belonging to Mr. Allende's Popular Unity Coalition had planned to

use Independence Day celebrations yesterday and today to launch a coup of their own and install a "Communist dictatorship."

Earlier the junta said documents found in the Interior Ministry indicated a plot to assassinate the leaders of Chile's armed forces. So far, none of the documents have been made public.

Gen. Baeza said that the plans found in safes in the Interior Ministry, in the wrecked presidential palace, provided for the assassinations of armed forces officials, opposition politicians and journalists during the traditional military parade, which was scheduled for today. The parade was canceled.

Yesterday, the junta eased some restrictions imposed immediately after the coup. Intercity bus, train and airplane transpor-

tation resumed and radio stations were allowed to resume broadcasting for the first time since the coup. Previously, they were forced to adhere to the military command network.

Censorship of dispatches by foreign journalists was lifted and military sources acknowledged that they "made a mistake" in requiring outgoing news to be read by censors. But newsmen were warned they were "responsible" for the content of their dispatches and should not be "misleading" in what they wrote.

The new rulers said today they plan to issue a white paper exposing "incredible" corruption during the three years that Mr. Allende was in office.

Adm. Jose Toribio Merino told a news conference, "We are preparing a white paper on these last three years in which the

most incredible things will be told. This immorality, this corruption has no measure."

U.S. Residence Attacked

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 19 (Reuters)—Three bombs were thrown against the U.S. Embassy residence here today, shattering windows but injuring none, the embassy said.

The attack appeared to be linked with accusations in Argentina that the United States was behind last week's military coup in Chile.

Two of the bombs exploded and one was defused by police, the embassy said in a communiqué.

They were apparently fired from what appeared to be a launching mechanism in a truck which police later found abandoned nearby.

Knesset Blocks
Debate Attempt
To Pressure U.S.

JERUSALEM, Sept. 19 (UPI)—The government defeated today opposition attempts to apply pressure on the United States by publicly debating the Jackson amendment, which would link U.S.-Russian trade with Soviet Jewish emigration to Israel.

Three opposition parties, which have been urging that Israel support the Jackson amendment, lost a Knesset (parliament) vote, 30-21, on their proposal to hold a debate at a special session called by them to discuss the subject.

The government agreed, instead, to debate the issue within the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban said that he disagreed with those who have said that Israel should choose between supporting the U.S. government and "other American elements" on the Jackson amendment.

The amendment, sponsored by Sen. Henry D. Jackson, D., Wash., and tacked onto the Nixon administration's comprehensive trade bill, would prevent the United States from granting the Soviet Union most-favored-nation trade status if it did not liberalize Jewish emigration to Israel. The amendment is opposed by the Nixon administration.

French Rail Strike

PARIS, Sept. 19 (Reuters)—Railroad workers began three days of scattered work stoppages throughout France today in a dispute over pay, working conditions and a cutback in services.

Governor, Publisher Protest
Probing Watergate in N.H.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UPI)—The governor of New Hampshire and the publisher of the state's largest daily newspaper have sent telegrams to Sen. Sam Ervin protesting the presence of Senate Select Watergate Committee investigators in New Hampshire.

"Will you kindly get your Gestapo boys out of New Hampshire and stop wasting taxpayers' money trying to clear your buddy, Sen. [Edmund] Muskie," William Loeb, publisher of the Manchester Union Leader, wired Sen. Ervin, D., N.H., chairman of the Senate Watergate committee.

Gov. Meldrim Thomson, a Republican, wired Sen. Ervin that "two of your Watergate investigators descended on Dr. Roberto Alonzo and his family of Orford, N.H., Monday in a fishing expedition on the so-called 'Canuck' letter involving Sen. Muskie's presidential campaign."

A Disgrace
Gov. Thomson described Dr. Alonzo as "an outstanding Cuban lawyer who for more than 10 years has supervised the Spanish legal publication of a lawbook company of which he was president until inaugurated as governor of New Hampshire. It is a disgrace that he and his family should be harassed by your Gestapo-like investigators," Gov. Thomson said.

Committee sources said that Dr. Alonzo was one of several persons interviewed during several days of investigation by eight committee staff members in New Hampshire in connection with the so-called Canuck letter.

One source said the investigators were trying to determine who wrote the letter, which purported to be written by a Paul Morrison, of Florida, and attributed a racial slur on Americans of French-Canadian descent to Sen. Muskie. The letter was printed in the Union Leader Feb. 24, 1972, during the presidential primary campaign, but its author has never been publicly identified.

A committee source described the interview with Dr. Alonzo as "cordial." Dr. Alonzo's wife said Monday that Dr. Alonzo was not available for comment and she declined to comment also.

Sen. Ervin responded to Gov. Thomson's telegram: "While your telegram contains some threats and much vituperation, it does not set forth a single specific fact to justify your harassment charge. If there be any such specific fact I will be glad to have you communicate it to me."

Best Disinfectant
Sen. Ervin said that the Senate, in establishing the committee, was "influenced by the following considerations: The light of the sun is the best disinfectant of physical corruption, and the light of truth is the best disinfectant of political corruption."

Although the investigators did not interview Mr. Loeb, they did question two of his reporters, Arthur Egan and Warren Pease, concerning the Canuck letter. Mr. Loeb told Sen. Ervin, "Four

permitted a judge to satisfy himself about that, the White House protested, 'presupposes the possibility that in some future case a judge might conclude that some future President has been party to a crime and that his claim of privilege must be overruled.' 'To allow a court, which has no jurisdiction to indict or to try an incumbent President, to conclude that a President has committed a crime, merely as an incident to an evidentiary ruling, would be wholly intolerable,' the brief protested. 'The President would stand condemned in the eyes of the nation without any of the safeguards that even the humblest citizen enjoys before he may be branded as a criminal.'

In another Watergate case development, former White House aide Charles Olson, today refused to answer questions from the Senate Watergate committee on grounds that they might incriminate him, senators reported.

Mr. Olson, a defender of Mr. Nixon in the Watergate affair, invoked the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution—giving protection against self-incrimination—at a closed door meeting of the committee, the senators said.

Murder Capital Of World?
DETROIT, Sept. 19 (AP)—"Detroit 9000" movie makers have told Mayor Roman Gribbs that they won't alter advertising copy for the picture.

Movie ads refer to Detroit as "the murder capital of the world... where honkies are the minority race."

Mayor Gribbs demanded last week that the advertisements be changed, calling them "scurrilous."

"Change your city and we'll change our copy," General Film Corp. executives replied. "As long as Detroit continues to have over 800 homicides a year, we will continue to quote Time magazine's line calling it the murder capital of the world."

Investigators (have) violated the Constitution of the United States and the First Amendment by interfering with the news and editorial management of a newspaper."

Referring to the Canuck letter, Mr. Loeb said, "It would be nice to pin this letter on your Republican opponents in this case, your political vendetta against President Nixon and the Republican party. Frankly, we don't care which one of you politicians cuts each other up the most, but we demand that you stop inciting Nazi Germany and Communist Russia in the use of your law enforcement in the state of New Hampshire, whose motto is 'Live Free or Die.'"

"Keep your cotton-picking hands off the state," Mr. Loeb concluded.

Sen. Ervin's office said it had no comment on Mr. Loeb's telegram.

Nixon Aides,
Cox Discuss
Compromise

(Continued from Page 1)
American presidency, the White House brief said, "is too high a price to pay, even for Watergate."

The disputed tapes involve nine of the President's conversations about the Watergate scandal with top White House aides and political advisers—between June 30, 1972—three days after the first arrests for the break-in and bugging at Democratic party headquarters—and April 19, 1973.

Mr. Cox has contended that the recordings are crucial evidence in his criminal investigation of the scandal, especially because of conflicting accounts of the talks.

The White House, however, contended that court review of the tapes, in light of Mr. Nixon's insistence that they are not essential to successful prosecutions, would amount to a finding of bad faith on the President's part.

Cox Disputed

The President's lawyers also took sharp issue with Mr. Cox's contention that his demand for the tapes "does not depend upon a mere shade of criminal involvement of the President, as distinct from his aides and advisers."

"The holder of a privilege does not lose that privilege because some other person has abused the privileged relation," the brief asserted, "so long as the holder himself has not acted improperly."

Permitting a judge to satisfy himself about that, the White House protested, "presupposes the possibility that in some future case a judge might conclude that some future President has been party to a crime and that his claim of privilege must be overruled."

"To allow a court, which has no jurisdiction to indict or to try an incumbent President, to conclude that a President has committed a crime, merely as an incident to an evidentiary ruling, would be wholly intolerable," the brief protested. "The President would stand condemned in the eyes of the nation without any of the safeguards that even the humblest citizen enjoys before he may be branded as a criminal."

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Concorde in Caracas
CARACAS, Sept. 19 (UPI)—The supersonic airliner Concorde paid its first visit to Venezuela yesterday, landing before hundreds of spectators upon completing a flight from Paris in six hours and 15 minutes.

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Need to get to the states in a hurry? Telephone. It's far and away the fastest way to travel. Personal, too. You can talk everything over—settle things right away. So for business or pleasure, make your next trip to the U.S.A. by phone.

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From France	36.90 francs	36.90 francs	36.90 francs
From Belgium	337.50 Belgian francs	255 Belgian francs	255 Belgian francs
From Germany	29.10 Deutsche mark	21.90 Deutsche mark	29.10 Deutsche mark
From Spain	474 pesetas	357 pesetas	357 pesetas

*The rates shown do not include hotel or motel surcharges, if any. For rates on other types of calls or calls to Hawaii or Alaska, please check with your local operator.



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Look where it is to begin with. Right in the center of everything. Place Vendôme, Concorde, Opéra, the Louvre, the Tuileries. Whether you come to Paris for business or pleasure or both, isn't this where you want to be? Instead of at the airport or out in the banlieue?

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Overnight, or longer. And your company, for its salesmeetings or business luncheons. Isn't it a blessing that the Inter-Continental is big enough and grand enough for you both?

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WEATHER

ALGERIA	31 70	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	14 50	Rain
BARCELONA	16 50	Cloudy
BELGRADE	27 71	Cloudy
BOMBAY	29 84	Fair
BUDAPEST	24 70	Cloudy
CAIRO	21 70	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	15 48	Overcast
DUBLIN	15 48	Cloudy
HAMBURG	15 48	Cloudy
HELSINKI	15 48	Cloudy
LONDON	14 50	Rain
LUXEMBOURG	14 50	Rain
MADRID	21 70	Cloudy
MOSCOW	13 48	Overcast
MUNICH	13 48	Rain
NEW YORK	24 70	Fair
PARIS	15 48	Cloudy
PRAGUE	21 70	Fair
ROME	21 70	Cloudy
SOFIA	13 48	Rain
STOCKHOLM	14 50	Cloudy
TOKYO	29 84	Cloudy
VIENNA	13 48	Overcast
WASHINGTON	10 50	Sunny
ZURICH	10 50	Cloudy

(Weather's) readings: U.S. Coast Guard, 1900 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

مكز ان الا دل

Lawsuit Over Milk Prices

Nixon '71 Dairy Talks Taped, Kept Secret by White House

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—The White House disclosed yesterday that President Nixon's 1971 meeting with dairy industry leaders two days before the price of milk was taped. The White House special counsel J. Edgar Hoover said the tapes were made in the President's study.

ear in Jail in U.S. in Big Stock Fraud

By Arnold H. Lubach

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (NYT)—A federal judge yesterday imposed a one-year prison sentence on a stock fraud case that involved the government as the defendant. The judge said the defendant, a former partner in the largest stock fraud in the history of the United States, had conspired with the government to defraud investors.

The sentence was imposed on a man who had pleaded guilty to conspiracy in a stock fraud case that allegedly earned him \$10 million. The judge said the defendant had conspired with the government to defraud investors.

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HUMANIZATION—A young man with a horn and an idea is making money on the streets of San Francisco. When the coins stop falling, he simply moves on with his jukebox.

House Upholds Nixon Veto Of Minimum Wage at \$2.20

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (WP)—The House upheld President Nixon's veto of the \$2.20-an-hour minimum wage bill today, making the score in the battle of the vetoes 6 to 0 for the President's veto.

The vote was 259 to 164 to override, but since this fell 23 votes short of the necessary two-thirds, the motion was dead. Whether any effort will be made to pass a compromise bill this year was left unsettled.

But today's vote was another demonstration that the Republican President lacks the strength to pass his bill, that the Democratic Congress lacks the strength to override vetoes and that the result can be stalemate.

The vetoed bill would have raised the hourly minimum wage for most workers from \$1.60 to \$2.20 and to \$2.30 next July. It would also have extended coverage to nearly 7 million more workers, principally household maids and government employees at all levels.

Mr. Nixon contended the increase was so rapid it would cause inflation and eliminate many low-paid jobs. He proposed stretching out the increase to \$2.30 over three years. He also opposed the increased coverage.

The statement continued: "It is now up to the Congress to replace the vetoed bill this year with a new bill which will bring the minimum wage in line with the increased cost of living while doing so in a way that helps to check inflation and that protects jobs for low-income workers."

Top Education Aide Resigns Post in U.S. WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UPI)—President Nixon accepted today the resignation of Sidney P. Marland as the government's highest ranking education official.

Mr. Marland, 58, is leaving as assistant secretary for education in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He cited "personal reasons" for his resignation.

Senator Suggests Study to Insure Open Presidency WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn., has proposed that a commission explore ways to insure that the president is accountable to Congress and the public, with strong safeguards against the abuse of presidential power.

The senator, who has been mentioned as a potential 1976 presidential candidate, also suggested legislation to bolster congressional power. He proposed periodic questioning of executive branch officials by senators on radio and television. He made suggestions in a speech prepared for Senate delivery.

Disclosed Huge C-5A Overrun

USAF Is Told to Rehire Dismissed Expert

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—A. Ernest Fitzgerald, who was fired as an Air Force cost analyst after he disclosed a \$2-billion overrun on the C-5A cargo aircraft project, was ordered reinstated yesterday with full back pay.

The Civil Service Commission ruled that the Air Force acted improperly in dismissing the cost analyst—but it held that the firing was for purely personal reasons and not in retaliation for his C-5A testimony.

The Air Force has 15 days to appeal the decision by Herman D. Statman, chief of the commission's appeals examining office. The order becomes final if no appeal is filed.

Air Force spokesmen had no immediate comment. "Improper, inappropriate" "We find his separation by reduction-in-force to be improper, inappropriate and contrary to the spirit, intent and letter of the commission's regulations," Mr. Statman's decision said.

Mr. Fitzgerald testified before Congress on Nov. 13, 1968, and was dismissed from his \$89,900-a-year post on Jan. 5, 1970. The Air Force said the dismissal was part of a manpower cutback. Mr. Fitzgerald claimed that explanation was a subterfuge.

Mr. Statman found that Mr. Fitzgerald was appointed deputy for management systems, a position not requiring competitive examinations and therefore carrying no tenure.

But he said that out of 80 positions abolished in the secretary of the Air Force's office, Mr. Fitzgerald was the only employee who actually was separated under reduction-in-force.

The ruling said the Air Force decided that Mr. Fitzgerald's usefulness had come to an end after a story was published on Jan. 1, 1969, "that carried a clear but erroneous implication that Fitzgerald's career tenure had been revoked in retaliation for his Nov. 13, 1968 testimony."

"Decision to Abolish" The commission said an undesirable, inadequate or unsatisfactory employee can be fired, but that "the decision to abolish that employee's or any employee's position must be based solely on reasons not personal to the employee."

"The more an employee is deserving of being fired, the more inappropriate it is to abolish his position and separate him by reduction-in-force."

Mr. Fitzgerald later was hired as a part-time consultant to the Congressional Joint Economic Committee.

Committee. Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., vice-chairman of the committee, headed the economy-in-government subcommittee where Mr. Fitzgerald gave his testimony.

Sen. Proxmire said he was delighted by the decision. "This is a complete vindication of the rights of a dedicated public servant," he said. "This is a red-letter day for all those who believe in effective government. But above all, it is a red-letter day for Ernest Fitzgerald."

Reached at his home, Mr. Fitzgerald said he was pleased and surprised at the decision and that he is anxious to return to work "if the Air Force doesn't balk."

Charge Denied as 'Lie'

Convict Ties Elliott Roosevelt To Murder Plot in Bahamas

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (NYT)—A convicted dealer in stolen securities told a Senate subcommittee yesterday that he was hired in 1968 by Elliott Roosevelt, a son of the late President and a former mayor of Miami Beach, Fla., to assassinate Lyndon B. Johnson, the prime minister of the Bahamas.

Mr. Fitzgerald was to be assassinated, the witness testified, because he had reneged on a promise to grant a gambling license to Mike McClary, a reputed associate of Mr. Roosevelt and of Meyer Lansky, the underworld figure, as a reward for a \$1 million contribution to Mr. Fitzgerald's campaign for governor.

The witness was Louis F. Mastriana, 51, who gave his testimony in response to questioning by Sen. Charles H. Percy, R., Ill. His words caught the hearing by surprise.

[The Associated Press reported that Mr. Roosevelt, in a telephone interview with radio station WQBS in Miami from his ranch near Lisbon, said on Mastriana's assertion: "It is an utter and complete fabrication and outright lie made by a man who is a known con artist, who has been convicted, who has been put in jail, who has been adjudged by the courts of New Jersey as a mental incompetent, and who conned me and my associates out of \$10,000 in Miami."]

For two hours, Mastriana gave the members of the subcommittee on investigations an inside—and frequently humorous—view of the role of organized crime in the security industries.

The murder was never attempted, Mastriana said, because "it's just not a healthy situation in Nassau. There's no way to get off the island" safely.

McClary Denial MIAMI, Sept. 19 (AP)—Mr. McClary denied today as "a horrible untruth" that he and Mr. Roosevelt tried to have Mr. Fitzgerald assassinated.

One of Sextuplets In Colorado Dies DENVER, Sept. 19 (AP)—One of the Stanek sextuplets died last night from a lung disease common in prematurely born babies.

A doctor says three of the other infants show signs of the same ailment. Julia Stanek lived about 44 hours before severe hyaline membrane disease caused her death.

Doctors at Colorado General Hospital had given her two blood transfusions yesterday afternoon and a respirator was used to aid her breathing.

House Vote Backs Women In Coast Guard

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UPI)—The House of Representatives voted yesterday to give women equal rights in the Coast Guard Reserve, including the right to serve on combat vessels and to give orders to men of lower rank. The House bill would eliminate the Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard and merge all its personnel with the all-male reserve. The bill was passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate.

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LISBON
Hotels Ritz and Sheraton
ALGARVE
Hotels Jupiter and Alvor
MADEIRA
Hotels Palacio Madeira, Sheraton
DUSSELDORF
Hotels Inter-Continental
and Hilton
MUNICH
Hotel Hilton
FRANKFURT
International Airport, Hotel Inter-
Continental and Airport Hotel
TEL AVIV
Hotel Hilton and
Lod International Airport
BRUSSELS
Hotels Inter-Continental
and Diplomat
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NEW YORK

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Tie Confirmed by Computers In Swedish Election Returns

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—The Socialist and opposition blocs each won 176 seats in Sweden's general elections last Sunday, computer returns confirmed tonight.

Officials said the latest figures, taking into account the remaining mail ballots, gave the ruling Social Democrats 156 seats and their parliamentary allies, the Communists, 19.

The Center party won 90 seats, the Conservatives 51 and the

Liberals 34—confirming a tie between the blocs in the 350-member parliament.

The Social Democrats have governed the country for 41 years and they appear determined to cling to power as long as possible despite a probable parliamentary deadlock.

Meanwhile, Sweden's new king, 27-year-old Carl XVI Gustaf, took the oath of allegiance here today and formally succeeded his grandfather, Gustaf VI Adolf, who died last Saturday.

The new king, the world's youngest monarch, proclaimed his accession to the throne in a ceremony at the palace. He declared his name and title as "King Carl XVI Gustaf, the Swedish king"—abolishing the ancient title of king of "Swedes, Goths and Vans."

He was not crowned, since this tradition has been dropped in Sweden.

Royal dignitaries from other Scandinavian countries and Swedish Premier Olof Palme and his government attended the solemn ceremony.

The first declaration of office was at a brief cabinet meeting at the palace. The king, in admiral's uniform, then walked in procession from the cabinet room to the Hall of State, where the proclamation was repeated with high ceremony.

Royal bodyguards dressed in blue and gold tunics and breeches stood behind the throne as the king took the oath and delivered a eulogy to his grandfather, who was 90 when he died after a month-long illness.

The body of Gustaf VI Adolf lies in state in another part of the palace. It was brought by train from southern Sweden to the capital yesterday in a 12-hour journey along roads strewn with roses by sorrowing countrymen.

Heads of state from throughout Europe and as far away as Liberia and Thailand are expected at the funeral next Tuesday.

London Expects More Mail Bombs

LONDON, Sept. 19 (AP).—A new spate of letter-bombs is imminent in the London area, Scotland Yard warned today.

"The information we have is hard," said Deputy Assistant Commissioner Ernest Bond. He is the senior officer in charge of investigating earlier London letter-bomb blasts.

"We do not know where they will have been posted," Mr. Bond said. "That has already been done and they may well be in the post now."

The bombs are believed to be similar to those already sent in hollowed-out books. Police have warned that the bombs are powerful enough to kill.

Paris Ban Ended By New Zealand

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Sept. 19 (NYT).—New Zealand's trade unions lifted tonight a ban on French goods and services imposed in June after France rejected a World Court injunction against the testing of nuclear devices in the Pacific.

The Federation of Labor, the central trade union body, called off the boycott following the announcement last Friday that France had completed this year's test program at Mururoa Atoll.



DISINFECTANT—Fish vendors in Naples watch spraying of dismantled stalls on the waterfront. Stalls were knocked down as part of Italy's fight against cholera.

Cholera-Struck Naples Cheers 'Blood' Liquefaction as Omen

NAPLES, Sept. 19 (UPI).—The dark substance that believers call the blood of St. Gennaro liquefied rapidly today and thousands of Neapolitans cheered the news as an omen that the city's cholera outbreak was over.

The cry of "St. Gennaro has made the miracle" resounded from street to street moments after a signal was given that the substance had liquefied after only a few minutes of prayer.

Tradition has it that the thrice-annual "miracle" is a good omen when it occurs quickly. Neapolitans say that when the substance is slow to liquefy or does not liquefy at all, it forebodes war, plague, volcanic eruption or some other disaster.

An overflow crowd in the cathedral, including the mayor and relatives of suspected cholera victims, saw Corrado Cardinal Ursi raise the vials containing the reputed blood to signal its liquefaction.

Tradition says that Gennaro was a bishop whose blood was collected after he was beheaded by Roman soldiers in the year 305. Various theories have been offered to try to explain the liquefaction and the Vatican said last year that it planned a scientific investigation of it—a step Neapolitans resented as an indication of disbelief.

Maximum Terms Given Killer of 10

SANTA CRUZ, Calif., Sept. 19 (AP).—Herbert W. Mullin, 26, a onetime honor student who said that he received telephonic messages telling him to kill 10 persons, received maximum sentences yesterday for 10 slayings.

Santa Cruz County Superior Court Judge Charles S. Francis gave him two life-imprisonment terms, for his first-degree murder convictions in the deaths of alleged dope dealer James Giamera, 24, and housewife Kathy Francis, 29. He gave Mullin terms of five years to life imprisonment on eight second-degree murder convictions and ordered that they be served consecutively.

Mullin, his eyes red and his hair tousled, paled but said nothing as the sentences were read.

Nixon Urges Giving Housing Cash to Needy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP).—Terming the federal government "the biggest landlord in history," President Nixon urged Congress today to authorize an experiment that would provide the needy with direct cash payments to help meet their housing needs.

Mr. Nixon said that, under the direct payment plan, "the federal government would provide qualified recipients with an appropriate housing payment and would then let them choose their own homes on the private market."

Mr. Nixon said that the direct payments should be considered as a potential substitute for public housing projects. In a long-promised special message, he said that the cash payments appear to be "the most promising way to achieve decent housing for all our families at an acceptable cost."

Recommending that first priority be given to the elderly poor, Mr. Nixon said that the cash subsidies "would be carefully sealed to make up the difference between what a family could afford on its own for housing and the cost of safe and sanitary housing in that geographic area."

The President said that a final decision on the approach probably would come "late in 1974 or early in 1975."

For the moment, Mr. Nixon said, there would be a continuing need to provide some federal subsidies housing projects. But he recommended, as a new approach, that developers make newly built units "available at special rents for low-income families, and the government in return would pay the developer."

the difference between such rents and fair market rents."

In the field of public housing, Mr. Nixon announced that he was lifting his Jan. 5 suspension of "the Section 23 program under which new and existing housing is leased for low-income families."

Mr. Nixon also proposed a major experiment designed to ease the home-buying burden of young families. He asked Congress for authority to test a program that would gear mortgage payments to expected changes in family income.

"Rather than make the same flat payment over the life of the loan, families would make smaller payments in the earlier years—when they are hardest pressed—and larger payments later on, when their incomes are higher," Mr. Nixon said.

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., chairman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee with jurisdiction over housing funds, called Mr. Nixon's message "mostly sound and very significant."

"Congress and the public have been reluctant to support a costly and potentially ineffective program," Sen. Proxmire said. "Much of the President's message dealt with high interest rates that currently scare mortgage funds and possible ways to ease the situation."

He said that he will propose legislation to allow lenders a credit of up to 3 1/2 percent of the interest they earn when they put their money into residential mortgages.

"The American dream cannot be complete for any of us unless it is within the reach of all us," Mr. Nixon said. "A decent home in a suitable living environment is an essential part of that dream."

Governor of American Samoa Accused of Rights Violations

By David A. Andelman

PAGO PAGO, American Samoa, Sept. 19 (NYT).—Gov. John M. Haydon of American Samoa was charged Monday with two criminal charges of interference with the civil rights of a TV reporter and a civil servant.

The charges, on which the governor will be arraigned here on Friday, came on the day he took the witness stand in his own defense against charges of violation of the Hatch Act, a statute that prohibits federal officials from

taking part in political campaigns.

The criminal charges, which carry total maximum penalties of up to \$3,000 and six years in prison, grew out of an incident last Friday in which a governor, upon seeing a report for the local government-owned TV station interviewing a witness outside the courthouse, allegedly ordered the reporter to terminate his interview and allegedly ordered the witness, a government employee, not to give the interview.

Soviet Historian Of Art Reports KGB Checks Him

MOSCOW, Sept. 19 (AP).—A 29-year-old Soviet art historian said today that he is under secret police investigation for sending manuscripts and photographs to the West and defended his actions in the name of human freedoms.

Yevgeny Barabanov issued a press statement saying the KGB—secret police—searched his apartment Aug. 24 and started calling him in for interrogations three days later.

He said that he has been threatened with imprisonment under the law prohibiting "anti-Soviet activity" for which dissidents Pyotr Yakir and Viktor Krassin were convicted recently. Mr. Barabanov said the KGB interrogations showed that "for several months, each day of my life was X-rayed, observed and traced."

U.S. Names Arms Aide

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP).—Defense Secretary James Schlesinger today named Brig. Gen. Robert E. Bunker, a military affairs analyst, as his representative on the U.S. delegation for negotiations with Warsaw Pact countries on mutual force reduction in Europe.

MGM Plans to Sell Studio, End Distribution of Films

CULVER CITY, Calif., Sept. 19 (AP-DJ).—Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc. announced today that it plans to sell its studio and withdraw from the motion-picture distribution business.

James T. Aubrey Jr., president and chief executive of the former film giant, also said that the company will henceforth make only six to eight "special" movies a year. It previously made 18 to 20 movies a year.

The announcement wasn't a surprise to the film industry. It had been rumored for months that MGM was getting out of the movie business altogether and concentrating on its more profitable television and its soon-to-be-opened gambling operations at the MGM Grand Hotel in Las Vegas.

MGM is the first major motion picture company to withdraw from the film distribution business; it will sell its seven domestic branches and its 37 overseas branches. Still in the distribution business are Universal, an MCA Inc. subsidiary; Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.; United Artists; Transamerica Corp. subsidiary; Columbia Pictures Industries Inc.; Warner Bros.; Warner Communications Inc. subsidiary; and Paramount Pictures Inc., a Gulf and Western Industries Inc. subsidiary.

Mr. Aubrey, who was made president of the troubled company in 1969 by MGM's controlling owner, Kirk Kerkorian, also distributed financial data about MGM "to dispel rumors that the company was going out of business."

He said the company "is assured that the fourth quarter of its 1973 fiscal year [and presumably the entire fiscal year ended Aug. 31] will be profitable. In the third quarter, MGM box office receipts plummeted to a net loss of \$2.3 million. For the 40 weeks however, the company showed a net operating profit of \$2.7 million, down from last year's \$6.3 million."

"This isn't the first step MGM going out of business," Mr. Aubrey said. MGM has a future cash flow, projected from operations during the next five years conservatively estimated in excess of \$100 million, he said. The doesn't include any operating income from the MGM Grand Hotel, he added.

Mr. Aubrey said the company's only outstanding loan is its current production loan of \$30 million on its movies.

Mr. Aubrey said MGM film and its library of over 1,400 films will be "released" through major distribution companies or independent franchise holders, with which MGM is currently holding exploratory discussions.

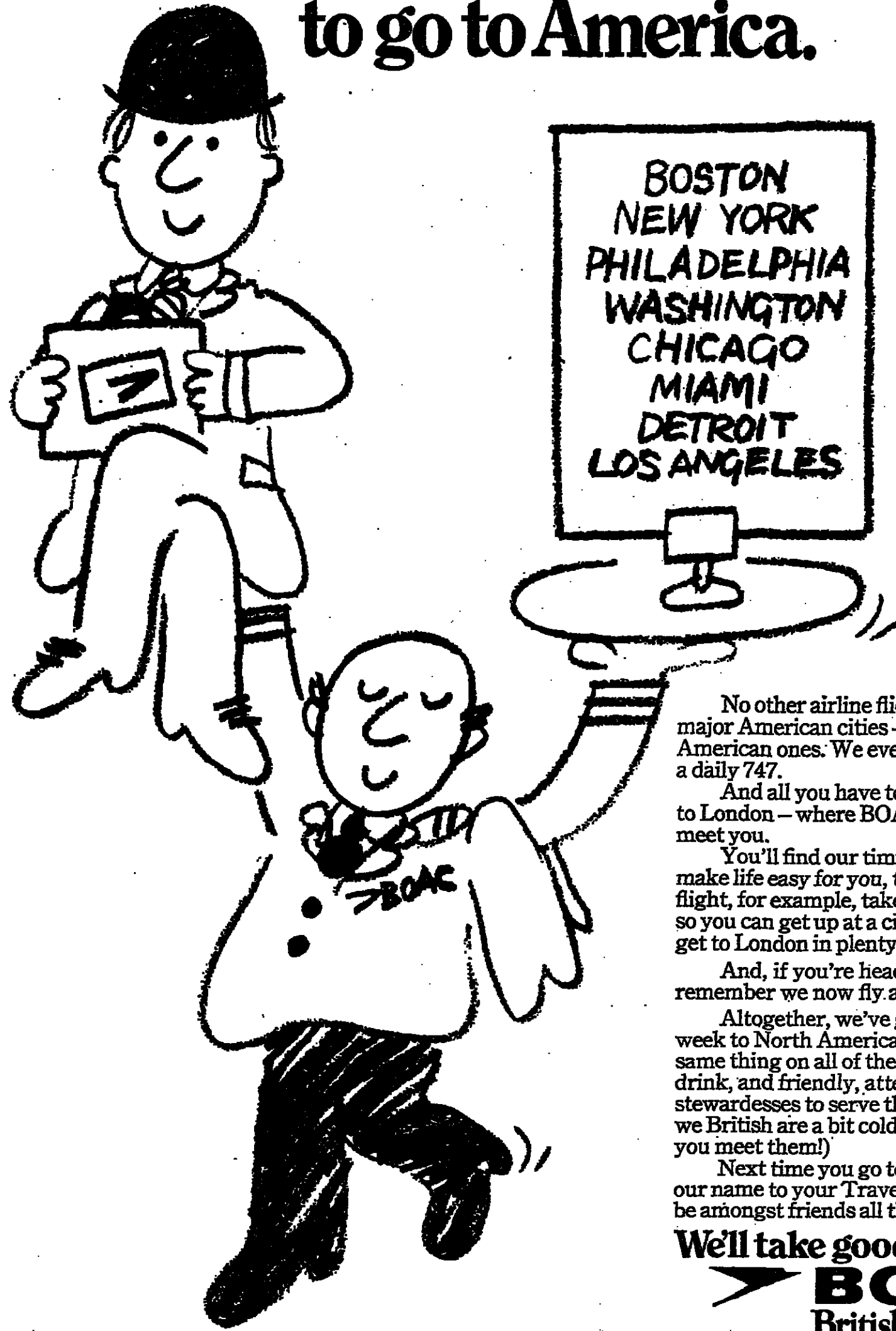
He said MGM will continue to sell off its major assets, valued at \$50 million, "which don't contribute directly to the profitability of the company." These assets include 15 totally owned and partially owned theaters around the world.

Publisher of the Year

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP).—Norman Cousins, editor of *Saturday Review* magazine, has been named publisher of the year by the Magazine Publishers' Association.

Mr. Cousins received the association's Henry Johnson Fisher Award, named for the late board chairman of the McCall Corp.

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No other airline flies direct to all these major American cities—not even the American ones. We even cover Miami with a daily 747.

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Altogether, we've got over 80 flights a week to North America, but you'll find the same thing on all of them. Good food, good drink, and friendly, attentive stewards and stewardesses to serve them. (If you think we British are a bit cold and aloof, wait till you meet them!)

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Heath Disavows His Warning On 'Integration' of N. Ireland

LONDON, Sept. 19 (AP).—Prime Minister Edward Heath today canceled his warning that Northern Ireland might ultimately have to be integrated with Britain.

In a letter to the opposition Labor party leader, Harold Wilson, the prime minister disavowed any backing for the idea of fully integrating the six counties of Ulster within Britain.

"I do not believe that would be a solution to the problems which have troubled Northern Ireland," Mr. Heath said.

His retreat came only a day after he had delivered what some newspapers and politicians took to be an ultimatum to the factions in Northern Ireland. It was to the effect that integration could follow if the Protestant and Catholic leaders of the province failed by next March to come to terms on a system of power-sharing.

"People would feel," he said in

a radio interview, "it is much better that the whole thing should be arranged on an integrated United Kingdom basis."

The British leader's intention seemed clear. It was to put it on the line for the Protestants and Catholics that if they did not agree to work together in a 12-man cabinet Northern Ireland then might be ruled permanently from Westminster. But all Mr. Heath's warning succeeded in doing was to produce threats and confusion.

The Provisional, or extreme nationalist, wing of the Irish Republican Army, said integration would bring guerrilla warfare to every city, town and village of England. This would spell "devastation and ruin" for Mr. Heath's own land, the Provisionals warned.

Brian Faulkner, the former prime minister of Northern Ireland and leader of the Protestant Unionists, said there could be no progress toward power-sharing until Mr. Heath clarified his meaning and purpose.

Mr. Wilson protested such a policy would end the bipartisanism between Conservative and Labor legislators over Irish affairs. He called for an urgent clarification.

It was in response to Mr. Wilson, and in a bid to dispel the mounting consternation, that Mr. Heath acted to withdraw his warning.

He insisted there had been no change in the government's policy against integration. Such a move would mean that the 1.5 million Northern Irish would elect many more members of the House of Commons. This could theoretically give the Northern Irish the chance to make or break British governments.

Scottish Girl, 8, Gets 18 Months In Stabbing Case

GLASGOW, Sept. 19 (AP).—Mary Cairns, 8, was sentenced yesterday to 18 months' detention for stabbing a playmate.

The girl was sentenced in sheriff's court here. She stabbed the playmate during a fight last month.

Mary was carried from the court, screaming for her mother, who was weeping in the courtroom. She has seven other children.

The child had pleaded guilty to the offense against an 11-year-old girl, Morag Brown. Morag, whose lung was punctured in the fight, is recovering in a hospital.

A child can be tried at the age of 8 in Scotland. In the rest of the British Isles the minimum age for trials is 10. The place



Mary Cairns

of detention will be determined later by the secretary of state for Scotland, but it was understood that she would not go to a jail.

Party Leader Sees Chance of Comeback

Britain's Liberals Open Meeting Hopefully

SOUTHPORT, England, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Liberal leader Jeremy Thorpe said today that his small party had a chance to gain power again after 50 years as a minority movement.

"The brutal fact is that the electors are bored to death with both the Conservatives and the Labor party," Mr. Thorpe told 1,200 cheering delegates at the Liberal party's annual convention.

"But one thing I want to make crystal clear," Mr. Thorpe warned, "we are not out for the balance of power. We want the chance to put our policies into practice undisturbed."

"At last we have the chance of power," he said.

Mood of Elation

The Liberal party was Britain's dominant political force at the turn of the century but has been

out of power since the end of World War I.

The party opened its convention in a mood of elation it has not known for years. It did so after winning four parliamentary by-elections in the last 12 months, making large gains in local government contests this spring and running the Conservatives neck and neck in the latest polls.

One poll gave the liberals 29 percent compared with 30 percent for the governing Conservatives and 37 percent for the Labor party.

Mr. Thorpe said: "The electorate is obviously prepared to give us a chance for which we are grateful. We are witnessing nothing less than a renaissance of the Liberal party."

He added that "at least people are beginning to listen to us. Voters are finding the courage to vote for a party which represents the best instincts and the soundest judgments of the British people."

Texaco Files Suit Over Libyan Oil

ROME, Sept. 19 (AP).—A U.S. oil company today filed a suit to recover crude oil it claims was illegally nationalized by Libya.

The oil firm, Texaco Inc., filed the suit against a refinery in Cagliari, Sardinia, to recover more than \$1 million worth of oil which allegedly arrived from Ras Lanuf refinery in Libya.

The suit claims that oil came from storage tanks filled with crude oil from concessions owned by a group in which Texaco has a 50 percent interest.

The suit was the first since Libya nationalized 51 percent of a subsidiary of Texaco.

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Huge Crowd At Funeral In Belfast

BELFAST, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Thousands of Protestants paraded through East Belfast for the funeral of Tommy Herron today in a major show of militant Protestant strength.

A police spokesman estimated the crowds at more than 4,000, but Protestants said 15,000 would be a more correct figure.

Police and soldiers lined the march route, but reported no incidents.

The 36-year-old former vice-chairman of the Ulster Defense Association was shot in the head and clung in a roadside ditch near Belfast on Sunday.

Spitater Group

Political sources said they suspected he was killed by an extremist Protestant spitater group and predicted that his death might lead to open warfare between rival Protestant factions.

They said Mr. Herron's assassination reflected a disintegration in the Protestant ranks similar to the one that has been occurring within the Irish Republican Army recently.

"Army pressure on both sides of the extremist picture is beginning to pay dividends," one source said. "It apparently created serious policy disputes and fragmented the command structure."

Mr. Herron's funeral came as British soldiers mounted guards around Belfast's Catholic schools to prevent further bomb attacks against them by the Ulster Freedom Fighters.

The UFF, the most extreme of Northern Ireland's various militant Protestant groups, wrecked four Catholic schools in previous blasts Monday and yesterday after announcing it planned a new bomb campaign against Catholic schools, churches and bars.

Mary Wigman, 86, Dies; a Founder Of Modern Dance

BERLIN, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Mary Wigman, 86, the German dancer, choreographer and teacher who helped to originate an expressionist style of dancing and carried it throughout the world, died last night.

She founded a school of modern dance in Dresden in 1920 that became one of the world's leading dance schools. The Nazis regarded her dancing as un-German and took control of her school. She reopened it after the war but fled from Dresden to West Berlin in 1949.

Richard S. Robie

BOSTON, Sept. 19 (AP).—Richard S. Robie, 70, philanthropist and former president of Avis Rent-A-Car, died yesterday. He was founder of the World Trade Center of New England.

Walter Schirra Sr.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 19 (AP).—Walter Schirra Sr., 80, father of astronaut Walter Schirra Jr. and a veteran of World War I, died yesterday. He was credited with downing 11 German planes while an Army Signal Corps pilot.

Runde Shaw

HONG KONG, Sept. 19 (AP).—Runde Shaw, 75, oldest of the Far Eastern movie industry's three Shaw brothers, died last night, apparently of a heart attack. Mr. Shaw owned a large number of theaters in Hong Kong and Southeast Asia. His two brothers are Run Run Shaw, the Hong Kong movie magnate, and Runme Shaw, of Singapore.

Dahrendorf Gets Post in London

BONN, Sept. 19 (AP).—Ralf Dahrendorf, West Germany's representative to the Common Market, will become director of the London School of Economics.

Mr. Dahrendorf, a 44-year-old sociologist, was offered the post for 10 years, beginning in late 1974, by the school's governing board.

He studied sociology at the school from 1953 to 1954, earning his doctorate, and returned to West Germany to lecture in the subject and help found the University of Konstanz. He was elected to the Bundestag in 1969 and in August, 1970, was named Bonn's representative to the Common Market in Brussels.

U.S. Distributors Are Said to Sell Oil in Europe

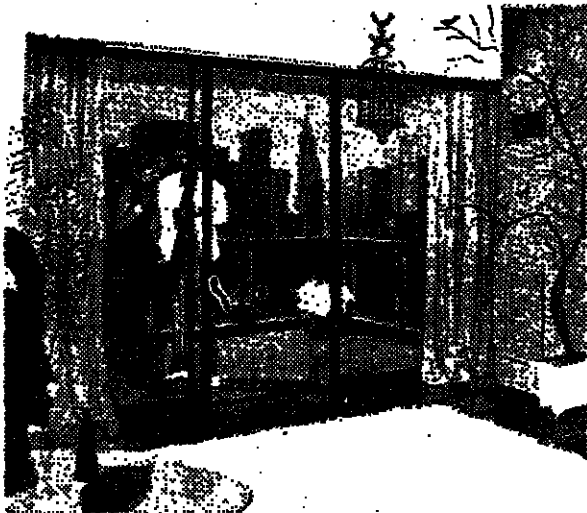
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Rep. Lee Aspin, D. Wis., charged yesterday that a few American distributors were shipping oil to Western Europe and selling it for twice what they could in the United States.

"These exporters will be selling fuel oil for at least 25 cents a gallon in Europe, while the current contract price in the United States is slightly more than 12 cents," Rep. Aspin said. "Obviously, somebody is raking windfall profits in this deal."

A trade publication named Oil Buyers Guide quoted reliable sources as saying that the distributors had purchased low-sulfur oil on the Gulf Coast for 21 cents a gallon, and shipped it for 3.5 cents a gallon to Rotterdam where they sold it for as much as 34 cents a gallon. This means they made about 10 cents a gallon for each cargo shipped.

"These oil exports should be halted immediately," Rep. Aspin said. "The American consumer is sick and tired of being the oil companies' sucker while oil profits soar."

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As you will discover, The Sovereign is worth it. For it is the most handsomely designed, expensively built apartment residence in Manhattan. Nothing was spared. Rising majestically over East 58th Street at Sutton Place, The Sovereign's 47 story tower offers all the amenities of unlimited luxury to a limited number of discerning people.

You enter on a private street, surrounded by a landscaped park.

Before you even enter The Sovereign, you leave the strident impatience of New York City streets. For The Sovereign is located on its own street. Privacy prevails; there is a sense of leisure. Our street is flanked by spacious, beautifully tended plazas. Upon arrival within The Sovereign's handsome porte-cochere, residents and guests are greeted by a uniformed valet and their car is taken to the garage in the building by an attendant.

The lobby of a great hotel.

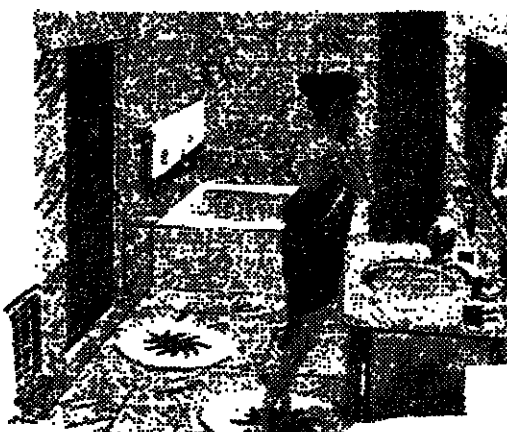
If you've seen the lobbies at some of the world's great hotels, you've seen something of The Sovereign. Our lobby is a combination of old world elegance and a masterpiece of elegant modern design. A rich use of marble, rare woods, custom-made carpeting and stately chandeliers mark The Sovereign's singular entrance. And in the tradition of great hotels, service is the feature. You'll find an attended courtesy desk. The concierge will take messages, handle personal mail, announce visitors and personally see that your service requests are met properly and promptly. Banks of high-speed, twin elevators serve only two apartments on each floor.

There are no long hallways at The Sovereign. No long walks to your apartment. Nobody romping through the building. Your foyer is shared by just one other apartment. Two high-speed elevators stop at your front door. This is the kind of exclusivity you expect at The Sovereign.

Palatial suites, 9-foot ceilings.

Features you won't find elsewhere. The Sovereign is not simply a place to live. It's a place to luxuriate. Nothing has been spared. Our \$2,000 three-bedroom suites actually have four bedrooms for they include a maid's room and bath. And, of course, you'll find formal dining rooms.

Powder rooms off the gallery. Private balconies. Floor through north and south exposures with dramatic views of the Manhattan skyline and the East River. The master bedrooms have dressing rooms and walk-in closets. Every bedroom has its own bath. Everything is larger, more carefully constructed. Ceilings are 9-foot; floor space measures over 2,500 square feet—larger than comparable residences. You won't find another three-bedroom apartment like ours (two and one bedroom apartments also available).



Master bath is fully encased in imported Italian marble.

The master bath doubles as a masterpiece and a conversation piece. In either case you've probably seldom seen one like it. Solid marble all around. Even the washstand is marble topped. There's an oversized tub as well as a separate marble shower stall. Everything down to the accessories is beautiful.

There's even maid and valet service available.

Service is something you expect at a hotel, and get at The Sovereign. Not only is there a resident manager, a 24-hour doorman and a concierge on duty at the lobby desk, but you'll also enjoy many other services and amenities. There's a package and mail-room. Garage service in the building. And even maid and valet service. All at The Sovereign.

Show piece kitchens.



At The Sovereign, the exceptional is the rule. Adjacent to the windowed ultra-modern kitchen is a butler's pantry. Both rooms feature furniture-quality, oak paneled cabinets and color-coordinated GE appliances. Plus a built-in dishwasher and combination

laundry unit. The refrigerator is a 24 cubic-foot, double door unit.

Heating, cooling and humidity controls in each room, year-round.

The Sovereign is the first building in New York to feature the latest central, automatic environmental control system. (No individual air blowers.) Recessed in a corner of each room, it silently provides complete personal control of heating, cooling and humidity throughout the year. So you can heat one room while cooling another, including the kitchen. And you can decorate each room with virtually any kind of drapery, put furniture wherever you want because the floor to ceiling window walls are unobstructed.

The walls are so sound resistant your Brahms won't interfere with your neighbor's Bach.

Silence in the city is one of the unique experiences you'll enjoy. The Sovereign is virtually sound-proof. Thick, insulated walls separate you from your neighbors. 3/8" plate glass windows let the view in while keeping the noise out. Doors are solid wood; there's cove molding throughout. Every detail is deluxe. Even silent mercury switches! They don't build residences this way any more.

Sutton Place, 425 E. 58th Street is the utmost address on the East Side.

The Sovereign is situated at the very hub of one of the most exclusive yet exciting residential areas in the world. Everything and everyone is next door or nearby. Charming East Side cafes and restaurants. Beautiful boutiques and art galleries. The ambience is delightfully continental. You're within a short walk of the finest department stores, cinemas and corporate headquarters. At The Sovereign, you're in your own private park.

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Not just anyone will live at The Sovereign. For it's not just any luxury building. Exclusive, expensive, exceptional. The Sovereign is in a class by itself. It is the epitome of elegance. To fully appreciate the superiority of The Sovereign, we suggest that you visit other luxury buildings first. After all, value is comparative. The more luxury apartments you see, the more you'll see in The Sovereign.

You'll see what makes three bedroom apartments worth \$2,000 a month, all utilities included.

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Hussein, Guerrillas Meet for Coffee

Daoud Is Among First Freed as Jordan's Amnesty Begins

AMMAN, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Jordan released hundreds of Palestinian guerrillas from jail today under an amnesty linked with King Hussein's campaign to end Jordan's isolation from other leading Arab states.

The 38-year-old king underlined his personal involvement in the gesture of reconciliation by taking coffee with prominent guerrilla prisoners yesterday in Amman Central Jail before their release, government sources said.

Among the first to be freed was Abou Daoud, 31, a member of the Al Fatah guerrilla organization's central committee and a ringleader of Black September who was serving a life sentence for plotting to overthrow the Hussein regime in February. Mohammed el-Nasser, under-secretary of the Jordanian Justice Ministry, said that he expected 400 of the 750 eligible prisoners to be released today and 90 percent of them within 48 hours.

The state-run media of Egypt and Syria, which launched the reconciliation moves at a summit meeting with King Hussein in Cairo last week, led the Arab world in lauding the release of the political prisoners held in Jordan.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa expressed continued hostility to King Hussein, the major enemy of the guerrillas since he ousted them from Jordan in 1970.

But Beirut's pro-guerrilla newspaper Al-Muharrir said: "King Hussein's decision to release our Palestinian people from their jails and concentration camps cannot but be received with welcome."

Political sources said that the main object of the Egyptian and Syrian leaders in striving to bring Jordan back into their camp was to reactivate the "eastern front" against Israel.

Egypt restored diplomatic relations with Jordan after the Cairo conference and Arab press commentators said that Syria was soon expected to do the same.

But the sources said that King Hussein remained opposed to any return of the guerrillas to Jordan, except under Jordanian control. Government sources in Amman said that the free guerrillas would not be permitted to carry weapons or to take part in political activities.

The prisoners released today were mostly Palestinian guerrillas jailed in 1970 and 1971. Relatives danced and sang outside the prison gates while awaiting their release.

The past year had been a period of unprecedented growth in Israel, Mrs. Meir said, and the power of the Israeli military had maintained the three-year-old cease-fire along the frontiers.

The premier said that the immigration of Jews from the Soviet Union—about 60,000 have settled in Israel—"represents one of the proudest chapters of our history."

Israel would continue pressing Moscow "so that every Jew who wishes to join us may do so freely without intimidation," she said.

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rael-occupied territory, plus visits by thousands of Arabs were building a bridge between the two sides.

The past year had been a period of unprecedented growth in Israel, Mrs. Meir said, and the power of the Israeli military had maintained the three-year-old cease-fire along the frontiers.

The premier said that the immigration of Jews from the Soviet Union—about 60,000 have settled in Israel—"represents one of the proudest chapters of our history."

Israel would continue pressing Moscow "so that every Jew who wishes to join us may do so freely without intimidation," she said.



KEEPING POWDER DRY—Women presenting arms—and umbrellas—as they took part in activities during visit by French President Georges Pompidou to China.

Cambodia Traffic Set to Move On Newly Cleared Road to Sea

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 19 (AP).—The Cambodian military command said today that Phnom Penh's highway to the sea has been cleared of Khmer Rouge insurgents again and reopened to traffic for the first time in nearly a month.

Col. Am Rong, the chief military spokesman, said government troops fell on the insurgents from four sides yesterday at Sala Kruc, 17 miles west of Phnom Penh, and killed a large number.

Convoys between Phnom Penh and Kompong Som, Cambodia's only deepwater port, will probably begin moving along Highway 4 tomorrow, Col. Am Rong said. But a damaged bridge 33 miles southwest of the capital, near Moha Seng, could delay traffic.

May Shift Troops
With Highway 4 cleared and fighting in the town of Kompong Cham at an ebb, Col. Am Rong said government troops might be shifted to help fight the insurgents blocking Highway 5, Phnom Penh's supply route to the rice belt in northwest Cambodia.

That highway was cut by insurgents about 40 miles north of Phnom Penh on Sept. 6, and the campaign to clear it has been left mostly to regional militia forces.

At Kompong Cham, the country's third largest city and the scene of heavy fighting last week, government troops continued to battle Khmer Rouge forces near the university on the western side of the town, Col. Am Rong said. The university

compound was reportedly cleared of insurgents yesterday.

A mine-boat convoy early today brought food and military supplies up the Mekong River to the town, which is 47 miles north of Phnom Penh, the government said.

In Saigon, meanwhile, the south Vietnamese government claimed 33 Viet Cong were killed yesterday in clashes in the Mekong Delta and the Central Highlands. It said that for the second day in succession there were no government casualties.

Salmon Warns on Airfields
SAIGON, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—South Vietnam warned today that it would take military action against 13 airfields being built or extended in Viet Cong territory unless they were dismantled.

Referring to a public protest made here and in Paris eight days ago over the airfields along the Laotian and Cambodian borders, a government spokesman said: "If our protest does not result in the dismantling of these 13 airfields, we will take action against them."

North Vietnam rejected the protest in a radio broadcast, which said that the Viet Cong have the right to protect the areas they control and that development of civil aviation was no violation of the Paris agreement, which bans the building of new military bases.

AEC Says It Detects Soviet Nuclear Test

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UPI).—The Atomic Energy Commission said today that the Soviet Union apparently had conducted an underground nuclear test.

The AEC said signals indicating an explosion, detected by a seismograph, originated late yesterday in the central Kazakh desert area of Russia.

The AEC said it had now detected six presumed explosions and two confirmed nuclear tests in the Soviet Union this year.

Paris Sex Blackout

PARIS, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—Owners of Paris sex shops were ordered yesterday to black out their windows to avoid offending the sensibilities of passers-by. The police order came after Gaullist city councillor Pierre-Charles Krieg denounced sex-shop windows as "an incitement to debauchery."

Tokyo and Hanoi Ready Accord on Envoy Exchange

PARIS, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Japan and North Vietnam have agreed to set up normal diplomatic relations and will sign an agreement on the exchange of ambassadors here Friday, the Japanese Embassy said today.

The North Vietnamese legation confirmed the announcement but said that some minor details were to be worked out between the negotiators, Hanoi's chargé d'affaires, Vo Van Sung, and the Japanese minister plenipotentiary, Shigeru Tokuhisa.

Diplomatic sources said that the Hanoi-Tokyo negotiations, which started July 25, were unusually rapid and smooth. The agreement reflects both Hanoi's desire to open channels to Japan and Tokyo's drive to expand its diplomatic influence abroad.

Pilots Unit Head Calls Talks on Hijacks 'Failure'

ROME, Sept. 19 (AP).—The International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations today called the current United Nations air safety meeting in Rome a "disastrous failure" and warned again of a pilot boycott if hijackings go unchecked.

Jim O'Grady, president of the federation, said at a news conference: "The airline pilots of the world can no longer tolerate subjecting their passengers to hostile skies where death lurks during every minute of flight."

With nations unable to agree on how to crack down on hijackers, he said the organization will react alone to future hijackings. He said the pilots might decide to boycott the airspace of nations tolerating hijackers or stage another worldwide boycott.

World pilots abstained from work for 24 hours in June, 1972. Mr. O'Grady said pilots are "appalled at the lack of progress being made in Rome by the International Civil Aviation Organization toward solving the hijacking and sabotage menace that threatens air commerce."

Senate Rejects Limit On Executive Pensions

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP).—The Senate refused today by a 59-32 vote to place a \$45,000-a-year limit on pensions paid to corporate executives.

Under present law, there is no limit on such pensions except that they cannot exceed the officer's highest salary. Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D., Wis., declaring that "absolutely unconscionable" benefits of \$200,000 or more were being paid in some cases, proposed the \$45,000 limit on pensions paid out of tax-deductible funds. A corporation is allowed to take a tax deduction on all of the money it puts into pension funds.

One Slain in India

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—Police shot one man to death and injured two others yesterday as food riots continued in the south Indian state of Mysore. Officials said that police opened fire in the town of Rani-bennur as mobs looted railway cars carrying grain.

Traveler's Guide to VIENNA

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Japan to Halt New Seoul Aid In Kim Case

Tokyo Rejects Denial Of Official Role

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Japan will not approve further economic aid to South Korea until the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case is settled satisfactorily, official sources said today.

The Japanese decision followed receipt of a new report from Seoul denying that a Korean Embassy first secretary in Japan was involved in abducting the opposition political leader from a Tokyo hotel Aug. 8.

The continued Korean denial that First Secretary Kim Dong Woon was involved in the kidnapping plot—despite fingerprints from the scene and other evidence cited by Japanese police—was termed unacceptable by police and other authorities here.

According to Foreign Ministry sources here, Japan will not hold a planned ministerial-level foreign aid meeting with the Republic of Korea government until the kidnapping case is settled to the satisfaction of the Japanese government and public.

Perhaps more important, the officials said Japan currently is unlikely to approve necessary documents which permit disbursement of large sums of economic aid granted by agreement of the two countries last September.

In the ministerial meeting last fall, Japan agreed to extend foreign assistance loans totaling \$2,400 million yen (about \$20 million) to South Korea. Each of the loan projects requires an exchange of official notes for disbursement. So far only \$200 million yen (\$2 million) has actually been disbursed.

There was no indication whether the Japanese maneuvers would have much effect on the South Korean government of President Chung Hee Park, which has been insisting despite police evidence and official statements here that no government operatives were involved in the politically-sensitive kidnapping case.

The kidnapped opposition politician, who had been living in self-imposed exile in Japan and the United States since last October, was taken from a Tokyo hotel, bound and gagged, by a well-organized band of Korean-speaking men and transported to Seoul against his will. He is under house arrest there.

The Korean Central Intelligence Agency, which had been pursuing Mr. Kim for months, was immediately accused of the kidnapping by the politician's friends—but the government in Seoul has denied all charges that it was in any way involved.

Astronauts Get A 50-Foot-Long Space Telegram

HOUSTON, Sept. 19 (AP).—The Skylab-3 astronauts walked today to find that overnight their teleprinter had spit out 50 feet of paper with instructions from mission control, mostly aimed at bringing them back to earth next Tuesday, ending a 35-day space trip.

"It stretches from the trash airlock to the EVA (extravehicular activity) hatch," remarked Maj. Jack R. Louma as he, Capt. Alan L. Bean and Owen K. Garriot surveyed the pile of paper. Mission control said the teleprinter had, longest yet in the Skylab program, contained 24 messages and was relayed in sections through nine tracking stations. It required 3.1 million computer data bits to complete.

There were messages relating to experiment plans and schedules, space station operations. But the main reason for the length was detailed instructions for deactivating the space station and for the tricky maneuvers required to ring the astronauts home in the Apollo ferry ship.

Only two of four steering jets on the Apollo service module, a different complex firing techniques will be required.

Death Toll Put at 5 In Bangladesh Crash

DACC, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—Communications Minister Mansoor Ali said yesterday that only five people had died in a train accident in northern Bangladesh Sunday and described as "a horrendous" national press reports that 100 people had been killed.

Mr. Ali was addressing parliament on the issue after the opposition requested information on the accident in which two trains collided near the town of Serai-e-Jamuna.

Unofficial sources here, however, continued to put the death toll at more than 100.

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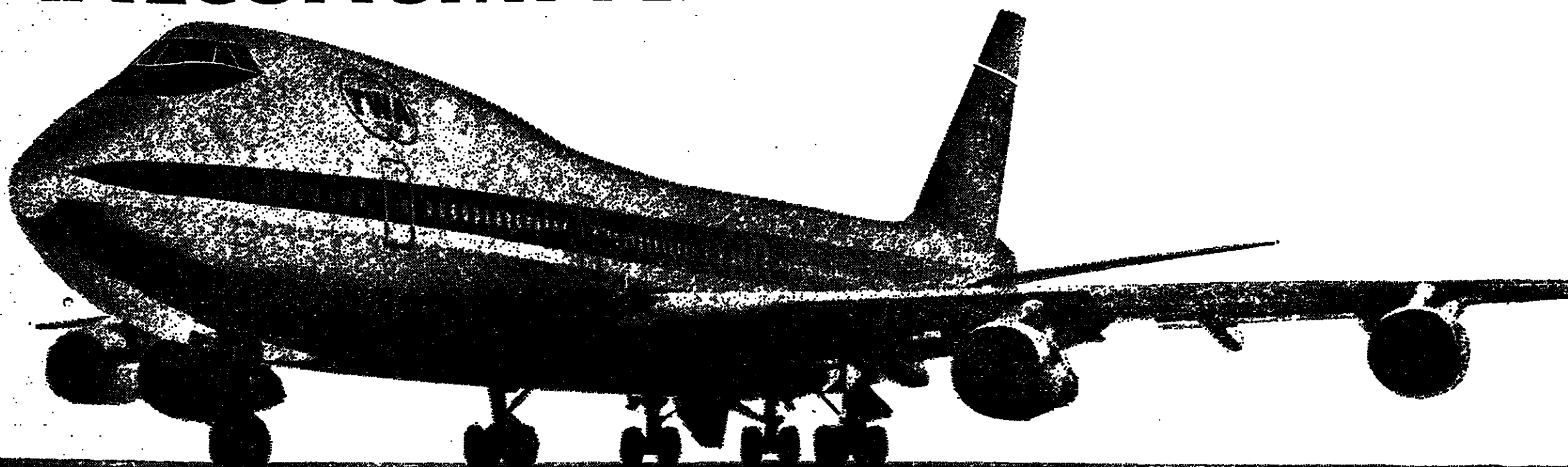
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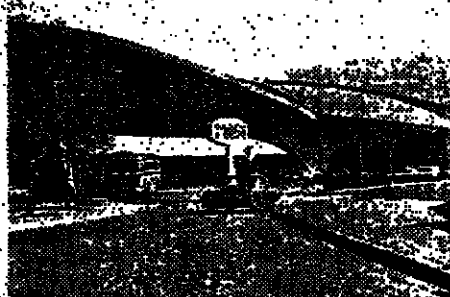
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Security and Freedom

Irony mounts upon irony as the easily overlooked conference on security and co-operation in Europe resumes deliberations in Geneva.

Long a mainspring of image-seeking Soviet diplomacy, the opening session of this 35-nation assemblage in Helsinki early in the summer was deftly turned about by Western participants. Acting in uncommon union, they succeeded in focusing the conference's attention on restrictions to free exchange of persons and ideas across Europe, a subject of obvious interest to the West and obvious embarrassment to the Kremlin.

Perhaps the Soviet planners hoped that the summer recess would allow the resumed conference to sidetrack itself into general disputations of the lofty principles which Moscow is pushing. Instead the delegations reassembled at a moment when intellectual oppression in the Soviet Union is a pressing concern. This conference now has the opportunity to place maximum impact on the belief of the Western democracies that oppression of intellectuals, suppression of unorthodox writings and inhibitions to free movement of individuals are the ultimate negation of the real security in Europe that all seek.

This point ought to be hammered home in the Geneva round of the conference. Some diplomats in Washington and in European

capitals are reluctant to make what might look like cheap propaganda points against the Russians, for fear of disturbing an underlying move toward détente. This is an unworthy argument, for the real moves to lessen tensions—in trade, military cutbacks, diplomatic understandings—are being played out in forums other than the security conference. Furthermore, there are ample reasons to harbor doubts about the current ostensible Russian desire to force new ties to the West; now more than ever the Western governments can avoid sacrificing important principles in pursuit of an illusory détente.

It was a distinguished Austrian diplomat, Walter Wodak, who posed the key questions which the Conference on European Security and Cooperation should address: "Will they [the Soviet leaders] now, having achieved military equality, and their security needs being recognized, take part as equal partners in the international division of labor, drop their policy of self-sufficiency and devote their wealth and productive capacity to raise the standard of living of their people? Will they give up intellectual isolation and allow freer movement of people and ideas?"

If the conference is to have any genuine meaning for the security of the peoples of Europe, it must achieve positive answers to questions such as these.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Assembly Convenes

Only a hardened cynic could fail to be moved by the colorful scene in the great hall beside the East River at the opening of the UN General Assembly. At such a time, in the climate of goodwill that prevails, it is difficult to believe that this organization, launched with great hopes by 51 member states in the aftermath of war 28 years ago, and now embracing 135 countries in every part of the world, cannot make a useful contribution to global peace and security.

For those who have long championed universality in the UN, the moment of euphoria at the outset of the 28th General Assembly will be prolonged by the entry of East and West Germany, along with the newly independent Bahamas. The UN took a giant stride toward universality two years ago with the overdue admission of the People's Republic of China, which governs more than a quarter of the human race. The admission of the two German states also represents a watershed—the end of an era—for these are jointly the successor of the Germany whose aggression ignited World War II and led directly to the founding of the UN to try to insure that it could not happen again.

Of special interest will be the assembly addresses of Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany, whose tireless pursuit of détente with the Soviet Union and its allies has led to the entry of the Germans; Henry A. Kissinger, who presumably will be confirmed as

the new secretary of state before his scheduled appearance at Turtle Bay next Monday, and China's Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, appearing before the UN for the first time.

No one will seriously pretend that the annual General Assembly "debate"—an exhausting series of set speeches by foreign ministers or ambassadors of nearly all member states—will make any genuine contribution to the resolution of world problems. What the assembly can do, as always, is provide opportunities for the quiet, off-the-floor diplomacy, both bilateral and multilateral, that might bring solutions to some problems a little closer.

As Mr. Kissinger told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week, such progress is more probable in "new areas of human concern" such as food supply, water and environment, than on intractable political issues such as the Arab-Israeli conflict. But there is no reason why progress on political issues could not also be achieved through the UN if the great powers would decide to go that route.

"If there were a will to use the United Nations as an instrument of peace, it would work very well," Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim declared this week. On the 28th convening of the General Assembly, the hope must be that the nations—especially the great powers—will one day find that will.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

A Fragile Peace in Laos

The protocol signed in Vientiane, the Laotian capital, between representatives of the government and of the nationalist-Communist Pathet Lao, does not mean the beginning of a stable peace in the "land of the million elephants." Rather, it is one more interim settlement in a long chain that stretches back to the end of World War II. Despite the wordy 14 articles of the treaty signed last February and the 28 articles of the latest protocol, the future political fate of the Laotians continues to depend primarily on the influence of the great powers, on developments in Vietnam and Cambodia, and on the military-political balance of power between the two Laotian parties.

The Laotian coalition government of 1957 fell apart in 1959, that of 1962 disintegrated in 1963. Although chances for the success of the latest effort are not much greater, the experiment should give the little country a temporary continuation of the cease-fire which has been at least partially observed since February. For South Vietnam, however, which today stands more or less alone as the sole domestic obstacle to Hanoi's goal of hegemony over all Indochina, the Laotian settlement means that Hanoi can now uninhibitedly use all of the Laotian territory bordering on South Vietnam as a staging area.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Pompidou's China Visit

Much warmth and fellow-feeling has surrounded President Pompidou's visit to China. Against President Nixon's hour chatting in Chairman Mao's study, the French president recorded two. Chou En-lai evidently enjoyed

exploiting his French experience of 50 years ago. Yet for all the success that can be accorded to the visit it is plain that the communiqué falls far short of the agreement the Chinese must have sought. In particular no phrase of anxiety or condemnation that could be interpreted as directed against the Russians appears; on the contrary the French side emphasized the détente, understanding and cooperation which they sought among all the peoples of Europe as well as building a true European union among the nine members of the European community. By how much this fell short of Chinese hopes is open to speculation.

—From the *Times* (London).

Amnesty in Jordan

King Hussein's action in granting amnesty to all political offenders must clearly be interpreted as a move from strength, not weakness. . . . It must be seen as one of the consequences flowing from the recent summit meeting in Cairo, Egypt and Syria. . . . are renewing diplomatic relations (with Jordan) which they had severed. The ostensible reason was that agreement had been reached to reactivate the "Eastern front" against Israel—the Jordanian front. In fact, nothing of the kind will happen, or at least only in the most minimal way. King Hussein, it is clear, gave away nothing of substance in Cairo. It looks as if his gesture of the amnesty is in response to Syria's closing down of the guerrilla broadcasting station last weekend. The guerrillas are badly split, with the Syrian branch trying to wrest the leadership from Arafat. The king's move will deepen the split.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 20, 1898

GENEVA—The identity of the assassin of the Empress of Austria was finally established this morning, when he was confronted by his former employer, M. Pappis, contractor, of Vercor. On being brought unexpectedly into the presence of M. Pappis, Luchetti recognized him, and apparently unaware of the sentiments which he inspires, held out his hand. M. Pappis also recognized Luchetti, and produced his book of 1891 and 1892, in which the anarchist's name figures.

Fifty Years Ago

September 20, 1923

LONDON—White women have been outraged so frequently by black men in South Africa that Europeans there have formed an organization known as the "White League" which resembles the Ku Klux Klan, according to the "Daily Express." The death penalty is being agitated for natives convicted of such outrages and white women are being trained in protective measures, such as the use of the revolver.



'The Loan Officer Will See You Now.'

Mondale Begins to Stir

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—For several years, Sen. Walter F. (Fritz) Mondale of Minnesota, has been recognized as one of the most promising of the rising generation of Democratic politicians, but something has held him back.

For one thing, he has been overshadowed within his own party and his own state by the presidential ambitions of Hubert Humphrey. For another, he is a modest sort who lacks the conviction that he knows the answers to all our problems and even that the country agrees with the liberal convictions he does hold on budget and other problems of the poor.

Aldo, at 45, he is four years older than Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, who still seems unwilling or unprepared either to try for the presidency or encourage others of his own generation to do so.

Talks of Reforms

Still Mondale is now beginning to stir. In the last few days he has been talking out on the great problems of the presidency and the need for fundamental reforms in the public financing of presidential election campaigns.

This is only the beginning of a somewhat tardy but carefully planned effort to test his ideas and character in the national arena. Ever since he, among many others, turned down the vice-presidential nomination in the 1972 Democratic convention, he has been seeking allies within the state organizations, and like Rockefeller, Connally, and Reagan in the Republican party, has outlined an energetic speaking campaign for the coming months.

The reasons for this are fairly clear. The troubles of President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew are turning the minds of most presidential hopefuls beyond the Nixon administration to the election of 1976—and doing so earlier than usual.

Also, while the Democrats should be in a position to exploit the difficulties of the Republicans, the fact is they are still as divided as they were at the opening of the 1973 primary elections, better organized and financed perhaps in their National Committee, but with no acknowledged leader and no positive program that was not meant for an earlier and simpler age.

Humphrey has had his chance, and while he no doubt still hears "Hell to the Chiles" in the night he can no longer stand in Mondale's way and protests he has no desire to do so. The middle group of Sen. Jackson of Washington, Muskie of Maine and McGovern of South Dakota, and Gov. George Wallace of Alabama is still around, but none, with the possible exception of Wallace and Jackson, who is strong with labor, has any powerful national following.

The New Breed

So the opportunity is coming for the Mondales, and the new breed of Democratic governors, Askew of Florida, Carter of Georgia, Anderson of Minnesota, Gilliam of Ohio, and others. It may be that after a long and not spectacularly successful experiment with senatorial candidacies, the governors of the states will have a better chance now. But much, of course, will depend on what Kennedy does, and whether Mondale can make as good an impression on the nation as he has already made on the Senate.

Kennedy is not going to be able to hold his lead for the '76 nomination by temporizing as he has in the past, and it may be that he has seen this, because lately he has been coming on stronger in his attacks on the administration, and has even called for the impeachment of the President if Nixon defies an order of the Supreme Court to hand over the Watergate tapes. But even so, he has been too hurt by Chappaquiddick to be the ideal man to run a moral crusade against the Republicans and Watergate against the Democrats. Mondale, on the other hand,

has a kind of moral authority and quiet determination that might just change the question in Democratic politics. He is not as good a public speaker as Kennedy. In fact, Kennedy in the last year has sharpened his wit and his eloquence and is now a more impressive figure before large audiences than his brother John was at the start of his winning campaign in 1960.

The real question is who is going to take over this party and impose his character on its divisions. In the first starting phase of the Watergate confessions, convictions, and indictments, most of the potential Democratic nominees were content to sit back quietly and let the scandals come out on the television screen.

On the Defensive

Even now, most of them seem to feel that, with a Democratic majority in Congress, they can use their investigative power to keep the Republicans on the defensive at least through the 1974 off-year elections, and leave the battle for the nomination until 1976.

But Mondale could change all

that, for if he begins to move effectively, with Rockefeller and Connally already on the road, Jackson and even Kennedy may be forced into the race earlier than they had planned.

There is plenty of evidence that the country is tired of the old faces, and would welcome a new cast of characters. It might even want somebody who simply knew right from wrong, and yes from no—character rather than charisma, and that is Mondale's quality. He's not very fancy, but he's straight, and the better he's known, the better his chances are likely to be.

Agony of the Americas

By Graham Hovey

NEW YORK.—How hollow the rhetoric that ushered in the Alliance for Progress in 1961 sounds in the wake of Chile's tragedy.

"This alliance," declared the statesmen at Punta del Este, "is established on the basic principle that free men working through the institution of representative democracy can best satisfy man's aspirations . . ."

First on their list of alliance goals: "To improve and strengthen democratic institutions through application of the principle of self-determination by the people." And now, 12 years later? Well, now we have a military junta ruling Chile with an iron fist after delivering the coup de grace to South America's most durable democracy.

And over the Andes, in the country where the alliance was born, the armed forces of Uruguay (nobody knew they existed in 1961) govern by decree through a puppet president after helping to collapse the purest democracy in the Americas.

Erasts Mussolini

And across the Rio de la Plata estuary, the "application of the principle of self-determination by the people" seems certain on Sunday to restore the trappings of power—the substance having been returned months ago—to Juan Domingo Peron, the ancient, erast, Mussolini who led Argentina from poverty to bankruptcy before the army booted him out eighteen years ago.

And up north, in the giant country whose elected president in 1968 paved the way for the Alliance for Progress with his inspired Operation Pan America idea, Brazil's army presides over a spectacular, if highly uneven, economic development, barely giving lip service to democracy

and stamping hard on dissent. One of those stamped on is that ex-President, Juscelino Kubitschek.

One could go on, ad nauseam, but the point is clear: Twelve years after the launching with high hopes of an alliance aimed first of all at underpinning freedom and democracy, there is much less freedom in the Americas. There is more oppression, more torture and terror, more censorship and rule by fiat.

Why have things gone so terribly wrong? Why have there been more coups since the beginning of the alliance than in any comparable period in the modern history of the hemisphere? And most pertinently, in light of worldwide accusations of American complicity in the downfall of President Allende in Chile, is the United States primarily to blame for this situation?

U.S. Image

The image of the United States as a ruthless, pervasive practitioner of neo-imperialism simply won't wash. If Washington had indeed turned the Monroe Doctrine into the Bush Doctrine, there would be no Castro regime in Cuba and a Marxist government would never have come to power in Chile (not even Lyndon Johnson's invasion of the Dominican Republic in 1965 can be compared to the Soviet occupation of Hungary in 1956 or Czechoslovakia in 1968).

Of course Washington would not help Dr. Allende clamp on Chile a draconian socialism fiercely opposed by a majority of Chileans. Nor would Washington influence international lending agencies to continue accepting Chile as a good credit risk once it became evident that Mr. Allende could not shore up the economy or curb inflation and that his firebrands would

not let him make good his pledge of fair compensation for expropriated enterprises.

But the ingredients for the Chilean tragedy were homegrown, not imported; here, as elsewhere, U.S. influence, for better or worse, was marginal. As Cervero T. Oliver, former assistant secretary of state for Latin America, has written: "We have the power, at one extreme, to remove almost any country from the map . . . but we could not, even if we wished, translate this into control over the country's routine actions."

The valid charges against the Nixon administration on Latin America are more one of neglect than of imperialist exploitation. After the extravagant rhetoric and feverish activity of the Alliance for Progress heyday, the low-key approach chartered by the President was widely welcomed. It soon became evident, however, that behind the lower profile was no hemisphere policy at all.

Mr. Nixon may have disclosed more of his thinking about the political crisis of the Americas than he intended in welcoming President Emilio G. Médici to Washington in 1971: "We know that as Brazil goes, so will go the rest of the Latin American continent."

Only Dictators?

Is that it, then? Is dramatic economic development achievable only under military rule in a climate of repression and censorship? Many American businessmen involved in Latin America devoutly believe so. Or, at the other end of the spectrum, is a redistribution of wealth, a better deal for the poorest Latins, possible only under a Marxist dictatorship? After the collapse of the Allende experiment, even many American liberals say so.

But can the American government accept such a choice? Even its disillusionment with the Alliance for Progress and recognizing that American influence will be only marginal, can Washington be comfortable with a nothing policy for a continent largely out of control but clearly inching toward revolution?

Henry A. Kissinger said that his recent call on President Salvador Allende in Mexico City—his first diplomatic mission since President Nixon nominated him to be secretary of state—underscores the importance of wealth, a better deal for the poorest Latins, possible only under a Marxist dictatorship. How time it would be if he really meant it.

Watergate Remains a Live Issue

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Watergate has been made to seem a fading issue by the postponement and abridgment of scheduled Senate committee hearings. But, in fact, all that has happened is that the forcing role has passed from the Senate committee to Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox.

The special prosecutor, thanks in part to work done by the committee, is pressing powerfully forward. He is on the trail of some sensational indictments and he is keeping the issue of presidential impeachment very much alive.

The indictment possibilities spring from three sets of cases. First, there is the anti-trust settlement made with the International Telephone & Telegraph Co. The Senate investigators unearthed a memorandum from former White House Special Counsel Charles Colson mentioning six documents which implied a deal between the President and the company. The Cox office has obtained all documents from the White House. They apparently provide material for perjury indictments against former Attorney General John Mitchell, former Attorney General Richard Kleindienst, former Assistant Attorney General Richard McClure, who is now a federal judge, and several top officers of the company. The big question is whether to go for the simple perjury indictments, or to review the whole case including the merits of the anti-trust settlement.

A second big case involves the work of the Plumbers, the special White House unit set up for security investigations. One of their activities was the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. Three former White House aides—John Mohr, Edgar Hoover, and David Young—already have been indicted by a Los Angeles grand jury for their part in that operation. Cox has in the works a much wider case, that also would include the indictment of Colson.

A third set of cases grows out of the campaign contributions made illegally by large companies to the President's re-election campaign. A number of major company officers are going to be brought up in court for these activities. In at least one case—the case of George Steinbrenner of the American Shipbuilding Co. of Cleveland—the charge may include an attempt to obstruct justice.

On top of all those actions, Cox is pushing for the extradition of Robert Vesco, the former head of Investors Overseas Services, who has fled to Costa Rica with occasional side trips to the Bahamas. The Vesco case seems to be the truly large sums of money, perhaps raised through the Teamsters and the Mafia, with the members of the President's own family.

Mr. Nixon's own involvement is, of course, at the center of the Cox inquiry. The President's role is now bound up with the complex litigation over the tapes of his conversations and phone calls.

In seeking access to the tapes, Cox has twice denied the President's claim that the way is barred by the principle of confidentiality. Federal Judge John Sirica has ruled that the tapes were at least subject to judicial inspection for their possible relevance to Watergate. The Court of Appeals in Washington has suggested that Mr. Cox and the President's counsel examine the tapes for possible relevance to the Watergate investigation and report back to the court.

That suggestion clearly offers a way to get at the tapes without touching the doctrine of confidentiality. The implication is that if the President refuses their suggestion, the judges will probably find it difficult to sustain his claim. While no one knows for sure, the betting here is that the Supreme Court will follow the same line of argument—and by a substantial margin.

Maybe the White House will compromise. But if the President refuses to cough up the tapes, no matter what the courts say, the door to impeachment opens wide. Professor Cox would almost certainly ask the Congress to begin impeachment proceedings. Most soundings indicate that defiance of the courts by the President would sweep away congressional reluctance to impeach. One guess by an informed White House official is that the odds are about 50-50 the issue will go to impeachment.

What all this means is that Watergate is a long war that belatedly is. The major issues are yet to be resolved, and Mr. Nixon remains in deep trouble.

WAVERLEY ROOT

The Great Food Special

PARIS (UPI)—There must be a Hall of Fame or an Institute of a Foundation or a prize or a record book devoted to such matters, though I happen to be ignorant of it, so I nominate for whatever it is the International Herald Tribune of Sept. 10 as the outstanding Food Issue of all time. There were, I recall, some other items in the paper—airplane hijackings, political scandals, wars, things like that—but by and large the issue was devoted to food, which even broke onto the front page, five columns wide.

The Food Issue of the IHT, issued being the Spoiled Food Issue only by the intervention of John L. Hess, of The New York Times, who has done a good deal of chomping in France, the best chomping grounds. He held out to readers the alluring prospect of raising food fish in their backyards.

The rest of the paper made pretty grim reading. It contained the information that even water has been contaminated by the residues of which the world is kept; that thousands of people have died in Iraq from eating seed grain treated with insecticides; that beef cattle in the United States are being fed on manure; and it printed a photograph of frogmen destroying contaminated mussels in Taranto, Italy.

If I had known that this issue of the Herald Tribune was going to be devoted to such matters, I would have contributed a small paragraph about my mald's cat, an unwary animal which taken to the beautiful country over the weekend, munching some green growing things which had unfortunately been sprayed with preservative chemicals and as a result is now dragging herself painfully around the apartment with a lackluster eye and her fur all fuzzy-wuzzy. A small sampling of the environment.

Hit Hardest

Among these depressing items, the one which hit me hardest was the picture of the destruction of the mussels of Taranto. The Taranto shellfish beds are the oldest in the world. Oysters and mussels had never been deliberately cultivated before Parthenon from Sparta founded Taranto, via Tarentum, in 108 BC, and shortly thereafter began to occupy themselves with shellfish. For more than 2,500 years the Taranto backwaters peoples who raised shellfish at Taranto never managed to produce a poisonous mollusk, but modern technology has at last succeeded in doing so. Chalk up one for progress.

Parthenon, one might have thought that Taranto, located at the very sole of Italy, where industry has yet to rear its ugly head, would have been immune from the pollution to which most of the rest of the Italian coast has now resigned itself—except for the Tyrrhenian coast, abandoned by its own fauna because of their preference for oxygen over chemical wastes; and even the upper Adriatic is in trouble from the refineries which could find no other place to install themselves in all of Italy's 118,294 square miles except across from Venice, whose unique glorious splendor they are rapidly destroying.

A few years ago the Italian government suggested to the city of Genoa that it close its bathing beaches because the water was polluted, but Genoa refused to comply on the grounds that the waters were so much more dangerous than the government realized that the problem was of national, not local, scope, which perhaps passes for logic in Italy. Northwestern Italy, having run out of pollutable water, is now obliged to dump its wastes off Corsica, whose water is not yet sufficiently toxic to kill animal life, but it won't be long. Various experts have recently given the Mediterranean anywhere from 10 to 20 years to become one vast cesspool unless somebody does something.

Let us pass lightly over the new-found capacity of water for sopping up impurities in the vessels in which it may be contained, after which it refuses sulkily either to boil or with no other observation than "I have personally observed buying the type of mineral water I used to keep in the house, which now comes in those alarmingly limp oversized plastic bottles which cannot be conveniently crumpled for pouring, since a couple of days after the bottle has been opened (I must admit that my consumption of water is slow), it tastes of plastic. Perhaps this is not a commercial disaster.

Daughters of Texas Strive To Get Back Alamo's Flag

By Charles Hillinger

SAN ANTONIO, Texas.—"Please return our flag," the Texas women asked in a recent appeal to the Mexican government.

For 70 years, the Daughters of the Republic of Texas have been trying to get Mexico to return a flag captured from the Alamo during the historic 13-day siege in 1836.

But the response is always negative.

"That flag has meaning for us, too," Mexican authorities reply.

"It's too bad we can't get the flag," said Mrs. Nina Hartness. "It is one of the only things we know of that was in the Alamo at the time of battle."

Mrs. Hartness is one of a dozen Daughters of the Republic of Texas working full time as caretakers of the Alamo.

The daughters, descendants of men and women who participated in the Texas war of independence from Mexico, saved part of the ruins of the battle site from planned demolition and commercial development in 1936.

One daughter, Clara Driscoll, put up \$10,000 of her own funds that year to get an option on the place. Since then, the women have spent a small fortune restoring, maintaining and operating the shrine.

Nearly 3 million people from all over the world visit the Alamo each year. Few are aware of the part played by the 3,500-member DRT.

No Financial Help

"We have never received financial help from the federal, state or city governments. Taxpayers have never had to support the Alamo," said Mrs. Bette Reese Red, wife of a Houston attorney and 26th president of the DRT.

"There has never been a charge, nor will there ever be a charge, to see the Alamo, which is open to the public every day of the year except Christmas."

The Daughters pay for the maintenance, operation, restoration costs and new structures out of proceeds from a gift shop at the historic spot. And one of the finest libraries in the state is the DRT's Texas History Library, erected on the grounds of the Alamo in 1942. A new wing was added two years ago.

"People get terribly mixed up on the history of the Alamo," said Mrs. Hartness, who has managed an information booth in the shrine for the past seven years.

"They want to know where the 183 defenders of the Alamo killed by General Santa Ana's forces are buried."

"There are no graves. There is no cemetery. The Mexican soldiers buried all the bodies."

"We cannot help but believe some of the personal belongings of men like William Travis, Davy Crockett and Jim Bowie had with them may have been handed

Remembrance of Sept. 10: Frogman destroying mussel bed off Taranto, Italy.



advantage nowadays, for nobody seems to have taste buds any more, probably by thoughtful development of a benevolent evolution.

One More Proof

As for the Iranian poisonings from the eating of seed grain, this is one more proof of the fact that one of the characteristics which sets man apart from the lower animals is that the latter learn from experience. Has everyone forgotten that a couple of years ago similar mass poisonings occurred in Iran from the same cause? When people and cattle began to die by the thousands, the government ordered all treated seed grain turned in to the authorities under pain of penalties so drastic that frightened peasants got rid of the incriminating evidence by dumping their grain into the rivers, thus killing the fish as well. That was a case after which everybody expected somebody to do something, but apparently nobody did anything.

Let us move from Iran's dead fish to Mr. Hess's live and even future fish. He reports that, yes, indeed, food fish can be grown in your backyard, but he didn't say how big a backyard you need. I have had a little experience with raising fish for the table myself, but I had a whole farm to play with. If you have a farm-sized property, there is no problem: You just poke around until you find a spot with a bottom of nonpermeable clay, so located that run-off water will drain into it, dig a hollow, and stock it with fingerlings. In such a pond, you will ordinarily place relatively placid fish, but Mr. Hess also goes into the question of trout, great oxygen guzzlers, which thrive best in fast-flowing streams, rare in backyards, but with which you may be blessed if you happen to own a farm.

Mine had a brook full of trout and I did not even have to bother about stocking it, a detail the trout took care of themselves. Tastier trout do not exist; and I note with interest that Mr. Hess dwells on the subject of taste. "The sensual visitor," he wrote, and, knowing John Hess, I suspect that the sensual visitor was himself, "expresses concern that the product would be flabby and tasteless, like most hatchery trout. . . . The fish were firm and tasty . . . not as fine as mountain trout but far superior to the commercially grown product."

The Taste

It is gratifying that we still have us a few rare observers like Mr. Hess who are concerned about the taste of food. Its producers seem to have forgotten about this aspect of nourishment entirely, a negligible detail compared to such all-important matters as longer shelf life or creating more food faster and cheaper—in other words making a fast buck and to hell with the gourmet. Take chicken—the triumph of the breeder of "the square-foot chicken," the bird raised in a cage on synthetic feed, is that whereas it used to take 6 1/2 pounds of food to produce 2 pounds of chicken, it now takes only 3 1/2. The fact that the chicken tastes like a wrung-out dish mop is unimportant.

It is apparently unimportant also in the case of beef cattle fed on recycled (Gawd! recycled!) manure. In the 900 words devoted to the new light which has thus been cast on the beef universe, there are none devoted to how manure-fed beef tastes. Perhaps it is irrelevant these days, when the antibiotic and hormone-fed beef we are getting already has no taste either, in addition to being potentially dangerous to human health.

Manure, this article explained, contains a lot of protein which the first consumer's digestive tract had failed to sop up. Well, we old farmers knew that, and the way we got it back into the nitrogen cycle was to spread it over the fields (you can also chuck a few shovelfuls into that fish pond if you want, for water is fertilized the same way earth is). Of course if you use up all the manure a steer's stomach has already rejected once by feeding it back to him again, you are going to have to put something else, fresh from a synthetic fertilizer factory, on your soil, and the next time my mald's tabby tries to tuck in a little of the bounty of nature it will not be her hair that curls up, it will be the whole cat.

Residues in Soil

I wonder if anyone has done research on the dangerous residues which may get into food grown on soil super-saturated with powerful poisons, designed for pests but passed on to people? I am reminded, somehow, of the case of Marie Bernad, who in 1961 was only a couple of steps from the guillotine when relative after relative from whom she had inherited money was disinherited and found to be full of arsenic—until it occurred to her lawyers to dig up a few unrelated corpses, and then some of the earth surrounding the cemetery, to discover that it was all impregnated with arsenic, the land having been abundantly treated with pesticides. No one was curious enough to analyze the crops that were being grown on that land; they may have been toxic too.

I may be old-fashioned (indeed, I certainly am, for I possess vestigial testicles), but I persist in thinking that the best thing you can do with manure is to spread it on your fields, even at the risk of disconcerting heretofore who would prefer munching manure to plunging their muzzles into unsophisticated clover or alfalfa. I take my stand beside that old fog of a farmer whose sons called at him for not confining all his farm work to tractors and selling the horses which all winter long ate their heads off while doing no work. "Doing no work!" he snorted. "They're making manure, ain't they?"

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SHOPPING IN PARIS: A Store and a Showcase for Talent

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 18 (UPI)—C&I (Createurs et Industriels) aims at rounding up the best and the brightest from around the world under one roof.

The brainchild of Didier Grumbach, a ready-to-wear manufacturer, it is both a retail store and a showroom for talent. It includes fashion, furniture, home furnishings and art. Mr. Grumbach has captured an impressive international selection of names. Jean Muir, Stephen Burrows, San Angelo, Fernando Sanchez, Isay Miyake, Elsa Peretti, Roland Chakal and Christiane Bailly, are among the fashion designers. In the furniture section, Mr. Grumbach went to Knoll and picked Saarinen, Alito, Breuer, Bertoni and Mario Botta. The mini-art gallery has objects of

Claude Lalanne and Berrocal and lithographs by Max Ernst and Alejinsky.

Rome linens are signed Yves Saint-Laurent (and made in the United States by Springmaid) and there is an attractive straw department with objects made in China exclusively for C&I.

English designer Zandra Rhodes, who was passing through Paris last week, bought a purple straw suitcase to match her purple makeup, complete with purple eyebrows. Miss Rhodes, who was checking her sales at Marie Martine's (where her clothes are virtually sold out), is thinking of launching a cheaper line to be manufactured by Mendes.

At 42 Rue de Rennes, C&I is in an interesting locale, a former railway station. Instead of knocking down the inside and

making it blatantly modern, Mr. Grumbach has had the sense to keep the rough, multi-level decor with the old-fashioned red iron railings, ivory walls and cobblestone floors.

"I wanted it almost austere," Mr. Grumbach said, "to set off the various products." Because this is Paris, he could not, however, resist throwing in a small flower market.

The windowless facade has a lot of panache with 16 flags bearing the names and colors of the country of each designer represented.

C&I, in addition to being a retail store and a talent showcase, also serves as testing ground for its international backers—Mendes, Balmain (Belgium), Seibu (Japan) and Richard Salmon (United States)—who con-

trol manufacturing and worldwide distribution.

Nearby, the newly opened commercial center of the Tour Maine-Montparnasse and its 80 stores should also become a big success. The recent opening drew 1,400 people.

The most attractive shop in the complex is Habitat, a branch of the English firm known for its low prices and good taste. Habitat, which spreads over two floors, has, for example, glasses at 250 francs.

The center also includes the Compagnie Française de l'Orfèbre et de la Bijouterie, La Bagagerie, whose owner, Jacques Marliac, just won La Coupe du Bon Gout Français (for bags and luggage) and Diamantissimo, which specializes in good modern jewelry and whose star is Jean Dinh Van.

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Germany Acts to Prop Falling French Franc

FRANKFURT, Sept. 19 (Reuters).—The West German central bank today announced it had bought 500 million and 1 billion French francs on the open market today and a further 3.7 million francs at the official fixing at its deutsche mark floor, dealers here reported.

At the same time they revised upward their estimates of central bank support purchases on Monday and yesterday from some 350 million francs to between 500 million and 800 million francs.

This means that in the three days that the French currency has been at or near its floor against the mark following the 5 percent revaluation of the franc, the central bank here has absorbed between 1 billion and 1.5 billion francs.

The bank itself confirmed today's small official purchase of 3.7 million francs but would not comment on its activity on the open market.

Following today's large-scale support, the franc closed here at 56.89 marks for 100 francs, just one penny above its official DM floor.

EEC Official Urges Unity On Inflation

Sees Price Increases
At Crisis Proportions

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Sept. 19 (AP).—Price rises throughout the Common Market have reached crisis proportions in the last twelve months and there is little hope of an improvement in 1974, EEC Vice-President Willem Hofkamp warned today.

Presenting his annual report on the community's economic situation, Mr. Hofkamp said that although anti-inflation measures had been taken in member countries they had so far shown "no concrete success."

Last year EEC prices rose by an average of between 5 and 8 percent. This year they have soared from between 6 percent and a record-breaking 11 percent. And prices are still rising at "an alarming rate."

The EEC commission puts a high priority on prices and incomes policies being introduced and says both unions and management must restrict demands for increased wages and prices. "Sacrifices" will have to be made in the short-term, says the EEC.

Call for Solidarity

"At all cost the European community must avoid an inflationary spiral," Mr. Hofkamp, who is responsible for the EEC's financial and monetary policies, told a press conference. "There has to be complete solidarity between EEC countries in their efforts to combat inflation. The problem is so grave no country can afford to go it alone."

The EEC prescribes continuing restrictions on bank loans and high levels of interest. It suggests that competition between the member countries should be increased and investments should be diverted to areas where there is high unemployment.

But says the commission report, price increases no longer lead to a slackening of demand by consumers. Instead, they often provide an extra boost because housewives and others expect further price rises and make even stronger requests for higher incomes.

The commission's difficulty is that the nine governments still prefer to deal with inflation in their own national ways rather than seeing the community as a useful forum in which to tackle the problem.

French Budget Plan Includes Call-In of Pinay State Bond

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Sept. 19 (AP).—The French cabinet approved today a draft budget for next year which calls for a 12.4 percent increase in public spending.

The increase, in line with what had been anticipated, will be achieved within the context of a balanced budget, with the state's income equal to its expenditures.

Although Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing forecast both a slower rate of economic growth and a less rapid increase in prices next year, the spending increase has been criticized as being counter-productive to the government's aim of reducing the rate of inflation.

In comments made some weeks ago when the government's intentions became known, Bank of France governor Olivier Wormser criticized the rise in outlays and observed that what France needed was a budgetary surplus.

Lower Growth Rate

The government, however, anticipates a lower rate of economic expansion both at home and abroad next year and is counting on this to relieve the upward pressure on prices.

In addition, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that the growth in commercial bank lending will be limited to 13 percent through the rest of the year (down from 14 percent previously) and that the government's restrictive monetary policy will be continued and strengthened in 1974.

The only surprise in the minister's report today—and one which can be expected to cause considerable upset among the nation's wealthy—is the government's intention to redeem 400 million francs worth of bonds issued in 1962 and 1968.

The bonds—known as the *rente Pinay*—are very special. Linked to gold, they are solid protection against devaluation of the franc. More importantly, however, the bonds, unlike other assets, do not require payment of a tax upon being handed down to heirs.

Whenever the holder of a large French fortune is about to die the value of the Pinay asset as much of the holder's assets as possible into Pinays.

Past attempts to abridge the exemption from inheritance taxes—such as the move in 1971 to limit the exemption only to cases where the bonds were purchased two years before the death of the holder—have stirred wild selling of the bonds on the Bourse and cries that the government cannot go back on its word and that "anarchy would follow."

Although the bonds were to run until the year 2012, the government has had the option to recall them since 1970.

Theoretically, redeeming the bonds now would add to the nation's problem with inflation by putting that much money back into circulation. As a result, the government is expected to issue a new loan of an equal size.

It will carry a higher coupon than the 3 1/2 percent paid on the Pinays and will also be indexed to gold. But the inheritance tax exemption will be missing.

The action on the Pinays is in line with the government's declared intention to create a more "just" tax system by closing loopholes which favor the wealthy. The move also comes at a time when wealthy families decide to move their assets abroad to escape the tax collector, the government obviously

Money Rates Up in France

PARIS, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ).—French money market rates rose today to the highest level in more than three years amid growing reports that the French discount rate may be increased.

The day-to-day rate against private securities stood at 10 3/4 percent today, up almost one point from 9 7/8 percent yesterday.

This compares with an official discount rate of 9 1/2 percent. The discount rate was last raised, to 9.5 percent from 8.5 percent, on Aug. 2.

Today's rise reflected strong demand from banks, dealers said. There was no sign of help from the Bank of France, which ceased its daily interventions against private securities June 21.

Credit Curb Seen

Another factor linked to the demand for money is the expectation of further credit restrictions as a means of checking inflation, now running close to an annual rate of about 7.5 percent, banking sources said.

Monetary authorities are scheduled to announce new ceilings on banking credits for the last quarter of this year. The growth of bank credits for the fourth quarter is likely to be fixed around 12.5 percent, down from 14 percent at end-September, 17 percent end-June and 18 percent at end-March.

French officials, however, are divided on the advisability of further credit curbs.

U.S. Rejects New Price Boost by Chrysler

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ).—The government today turned down a request made last night by Chrysler Corp. to boost wholesale prices on its 1974 model cars and trucks by another 375.

The Cost of Living Council said it was refusing to consider the proposed increase and told the company it must resubmit the request after the industry's labor settlements are reached.

"It doesn't further the economic stabilization program to handle cases on a piece-meal basis," director John Dunlop said in explaining the council's action.

Chairman Protests

In Detroit, Chrysler chairman Lynn Townsend said: "We don't believe it is fair or equitable to defer this increase and make us continue to incur these costs until proposed price increases by other companies in the auto industry or other industries are collected."

The decision stops the council's 30 days "clock" that would have allowed the company to raise its prices 30 days after submitting the proposal unless the council modified or rejected it.

Chrysler, which was granted an average 487 per cent increase Sept. 11, was seeking to raise prices by another 375 at the wholesale level to recover increased labor, materials and other costs incurred between Oct. 2, 1972 and last Aug. 31.

The proposed price increase can not reflect any labor cost increases resulting from the tentative new contract reached with the United Auto Workers on Monday. Chrysler had indicated that it planned a third round of increases later in the fall to cover labor costs under the new contract.

German Price Rise

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ).—The West German wholesale price index rose to 124.8 (1962 equals 100) in August, up 0.3 percent from July and up 8.4 percent from August 1972, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

The office noted that in June and July, the index was up 8.1 percent and 8.1 percent respectively from the like months a year earlier.

Italian Index Up

ROME, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ).—Italy's index of wholesale prices (1970 equals 100) was 131.9 in July, up 2.4 percent from June and up 13 percent from July 1972, the government statistics bureau reported today.

The bureau said the index had risen faster during 1973 than the index for any other major Western country.

The January-June increase in Italy was 10.3 percent, followed by the U.S. with 9.8 percent, Canada, 8.2 percent, Sweden 8.0 percent and Belgium 5.1 percent.

Chairman Is Elected At American Airlines

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ).—C.R. Smith has been elected chairman and chief executive officer of American Airlines Inc., the firm announced today.

Previously, the board had accepted the resignation from both positions of George A. Spahr. He had been chief executive officer since 1968, when Mr. Smith resigned to become secretary of commerce. Mr. Spahr remains a director.

Earlier today, American reported a net loss for the first eight months of 1973 of \$26.35 million on revenue of \$968.5 million.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

IBM Sees Errors in Telex Ruling

IBM chairman Frank T. Cary, in a letter to stockholders, says that "we have now read the 222 pages of Judge A. Sherman Christensen's ruling in the Telex case and we are convinced that the judge's ruling against IBM goes beyond that of any judicial precedent and contains serious errors of fact and law. For example, the damages which the judge awarded Telex are scarcely supportable under any theory. It is not completely clear how the judge arrived at the actual damages of \$117.5 million. However, this award, before being trebled to a total of \$352.5 million, suggests that Telex could have in a period of three years increased its profit by more than ten-fold. This is a highly unusual growth rate. We will seek an expedited decision by the Court of Appeals and it would be improper for me to discuss these matters in any further detail as they will be decided in the higher courts."

Chrysler Obtains Honda License

Honda Motors has signed a licensing agreement with Chrysler Corp. to build a low-pollution engine in the United States under a Japanese license. Honda, inventor of a Compound Vortex Controlled Combustion (CVCC) system engine, says it will provide Chrysler with the patents and know-how on the new engine, qualified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to

meet the rigid 1975 emission control standards. The 17-year, non-exclusive contract also authorizes Chrysler to mount the engine on all models to be sold to world markets.

Degussa to Sell Catalysts to VW

Under a three-year contract signed with Volkswagenwerk, Degussa will supply exhaust catalysts for half of the Volkswagens exported to the United States beginning in 1975. The contract also includes the delivery of exhaust catalysts for half of the Volkswagens models delivered to California in 1975 due to the earlier introduction of vehicle exhaust controls there. Deliveries will start in mid-1974. Volkswagen says that the other half of the catalysts will be supplied by the Johnson Matthey group of Britain.

Nissan Sees Lower Exports to U.K.

Nissan Motor Co. says car production cuts in Japan and a 3 to 5 percent rise in its U.K. retail prices from Sept. 1 mean its exports to Britain from September are likely to fall below 4,000 vehicles monthly, from 11,053 in August. Referring to a statement by Lord Stokes, chairman of British Leyland Motors Corp. last week that temporary controls should be set on Japanese car imports, Nissan said the sharp increase in August was due to special factors, including price rises by West European exporters. The cut-back in production in Japan is caused by steel and labor shortages, Nissan added.

May Reapply After Labor Settlements

U.S. Rejects New Price Boost by Chrysler

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Mitsubishi Proposes to Build S. Korean Petrochemical Plant

SEOUL, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ).—The Mitsubishi group of Japan has formally proposed to invest in the construction of a huge South Korean petrochemical plant in a joint venture with South Korean companies, it was announced here yesterday.

Kim Yong Rwan, a senior presidential secretary for economic affairs, disclosed that 12 companies of the group led by Mitsubishi Corp. have jointly offered to build 22 petrochemical plants in the Yosu-Kwangyang area, on the south coast, by 1978. He said that they proposed to provide 15 percent of the total cost in equity investment.

Euro Is Worth...

Sept. 19, 1973

The Euro, the currency cocktail of the nine EEC members, is made up of 24.6 percent deutsche marks, 20.7 percent French francs, 14.6 percent pounds sterling, 9.5 percent lire, 10.1 percent guilders, 9.5 percent Belgian francs, 2.7 percent Danish kroner, 1 percent Luxembourg francs and 1 percent Irish pounds. As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:

DM	1.10725	Belgian Fr.	67.12540
French Fr.	5.59495	Krona	7.13375
Irish £	0.53078	Irish £	0.53078
£	70.52628	Lux. Fr.	67.12540
Lira	3.36223	U.S.	1.25420

The total cost is estimated at \$500 million if the naphtha cracking plant, the core of the complex, is built for a capacity of 300,000 tons of ethylene a year, and \$700 million if it has a 400,000-ton capacity, he said.

A presidential commission will decide on the scale after consultations with a Mitsubishi team of working-level experts who will visit here soon, he added.

Earlier, the Mitsui group, another Japanese business conglomerate, offered to undertake a joint venture with South Korean companies for a similar petrochemical complex in the same area.

The development of the petrochemical industry is a top-priority project promoted by the South Korean government under its long-range economic plan.

In another foreign-investment

Dow Average Soars 19 In N.Y. Buying Spree

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ).—A strong recovery in international Business Machines, the leading glamour issue of Wall Street, sparked a tremendous rally today in the stock market.

IBM opened at 266 and finished at 270 3/4, its best price of a turbulently active session, after closing at 259 1/2 yesterday. This meant a gain of 11 1/4 today, following a plunge of 38 1/2 during the two previous sessions due to an adverse anti-trust ruling against the world's leading computer manufacturer.

As IBM went, so did the general market today. The Dow industrials moved up 5 points at the end of the first half hour and then climbed steadily under a dramatic turnabout in investor psychology.

The Dow ended with a gain of 19.11 points—its third best advance of this year—at 910.37.

"It looks like a bit of a buying panic here," commented one broker.

Volume swelled to 24.57 million shares for the highest turnover in seven months. The combination of a sharp increase in stock prices—The Big Board showed 1,185 winners and only 340 losers—and a surge in trading activity generally carries bullish implications.

The huge volume was dominated by institutional investors, who now account for about two-thirds of all trading on the exchange. They bought IBM, and this played a key role in the market's drama.

Home building, savings and loan type stocks were given a boost by President Nixon's announcement to Congress that he was pumping large sums of money into the tight mortgage market to offset the current credit squeeze and encourage housing construction.

Kaufman & Broad, a home builder, spurred 3 1/8 to 26 7/8. Among savings and loan issues, Great Western Financial picked up 1 3/8 to 22 3/4 and First Charter Financial added 1 7/8 to 21 1/4.

Federal National Mortgage, the day's volume leader, picked up 1 1/2 to 21 1/2. Tandy Corp., second on the active list, scored a gain of 3 1/2 to 25 1/2.

Other strong spots on the active list included International Telephone & Telegraph, ahead 1 1/2 to 36 1/4, Kennecott Copper 1 to 34 1/2, American Broadcasting 3 1/4 to 33 3/4, Xerox 5 3/4 to 45, and Control Data 1 1/8 to 42 5/8.

Halliburton added 3 3/4 to

AT&T Net Up 22% in Year

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ).—American Telephone & Telegraph said today its net profit rose 24 percent in the fourth quarter and 22 percent in the year.

Fourth Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (billions)	5.9	5.3
Profits (millions)	789.63	642.97
Per Share	1.36	1.10

*Includes an extraordinary credit of \$48 million or 1 cent a share profit on the sale of Conestoga stock.

Year	1973	1972
Revenue (billions)	22.7	19.9
Profits (millions)	2,901.94	2,372.10
Per Share	4.5	4.08

AT&T chairman John D. Debutts said that "we can now boast with some confidence" that 1973 "will be a very good year for our business." He added that "we are setting our sights for 1974 with a view to making it even better."

Mr. Debutts said the company anticipates some slackening in the growth rate but "no slackening whatever in our efforts to sustain the earnings improvement that investors expect and sound financing of the future requires."

Iowa Beef Processors

Third Quarter 1973 1972

Revenue (millions)	408.59	329.34
Profits (millions)	1.86	1.63
Per Share	0.78	0.85

Nine Months

Revenue (millions)	1,168.56	906.04
Profits (millions)	7.97	4.50
Per Share	3.23	1.86

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here, Sept. 19, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.
Spot, 60 day	2.1715	2.1685	-7.20
Belg. fr. (B)	36.25	36.75	+22.48
Deutsche mark	3.4195	3.41	+23.44
Dutch guilder	5.495	5.705	+22.22
Fr. fr. (F)	4.305	4.305	—
Irish £	0.53078	0.53078	+19.71
Italian Lira	2.548	2.548	+27.25
Japanese Yen	360.00	360.00	—
Luxembourg Fr.	67.125	67.125	+2.75
Netherlands	54.745	54.745	+20.78
Swedish Krona	7.45	7.45	+14.72
Swiss franc	4.5075	4.495	+28.18
West German	3.36223	3.36223	+15.05

*Percentage change against the dollar from central rates as of the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

At Press. St. Commercial.

If you
and your foreign interests and your
local banker are all on speaking terms,
and you still can't find the answer,

add us
Chances are,
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phone 0411 - 33 17 21, telex 0216 1733.
Representative offices in:
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New York: W. J. Elliot, 63, Wall Street.
Rio de Janeiro: J. Schmitz, Representative South America,
50, Av. Nilo Peçanha, Grupo 1501.
Jakarta: J.A. van Driessum, Representative South East Asia,
c/o Hotel Indonesia, Room 1117, telex Jakarta 4233.
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Zambia Ltd., Lusaka - Maduro on Curial Bank N.V., Curaçao -
United International Bank Ltd., London - Banque de Nouvelle,
Schimberg, Mallet S.A., Paris - Morgan & Cie, Paris -
P.T. Merchant Investment Corporation, Jakarta -
Morgan Guaranty and Partners Ltd., Singapore.

The undersigned announce that as from

Thursday, September 27, 1973

there will be introduced to trading at the Amsterdam Stock Exchange:

CONTINENTAL DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS ('CDRs')

to bearer

each representing 200 shares of Y 50 par value each

NIPPON ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED

(Nippon Denki Kabushiki Kaisha)

established in Tokyo, Japan

The CDRs are issued by Amsterdam Depositary Company N.V. established in Amsterdam.

The inclusion of these CDRs in the Official Pricelist of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange will be applied for.

The first price at which the CDRs will be traded on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange will be determined on the basis of the closing price of the shares of Nippon Electric Company at the Tokyo Stock Exchange on September 27, 1973. On the first day of trading the costs of issuance of CDRs will be for account of Nippon Electric Company.

Through the intermediary of The Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd., Tokyo, the authorizations of Japanese Authorities required for the present introduction to trading and for official listing of the CDRs at the Amsterdam Stock Exchange have been obtained.

Copies of the Dutch prospectus and of the Deposit Agreement and of an English translation thereof may be obtained free of charge at the offices of the undersigned in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague, where also copies in English of Nippon Electric Company's Annual Report for the year ended September 30, 1972 and of its Articles of Incorporation are available for inspection by the public, and to a limited number, may be obtained free of charge.

Amsterdam, September 19, 1973.

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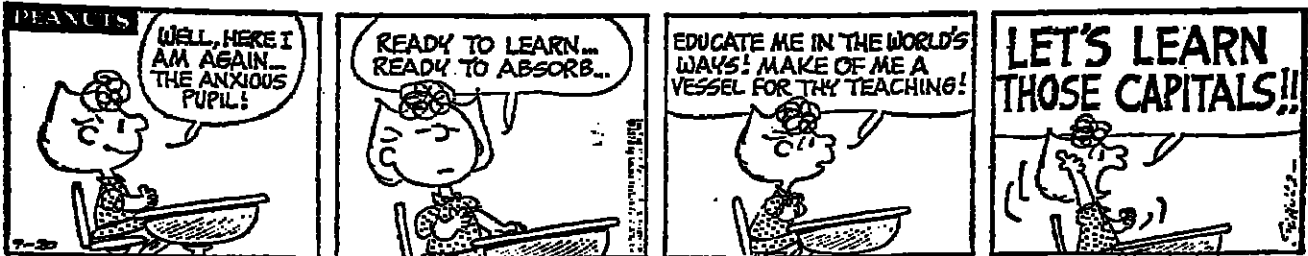
TEL: 25-39-90.

TELEX: 0068 793.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net
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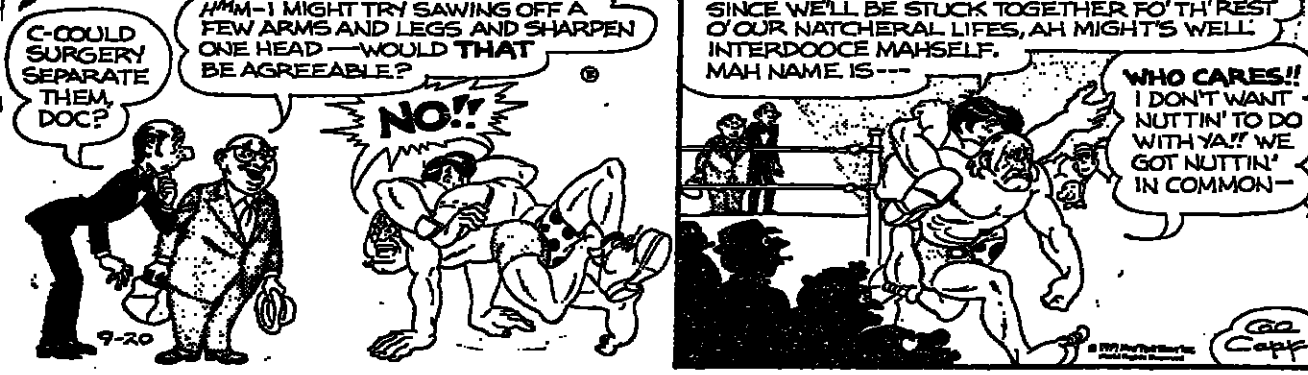
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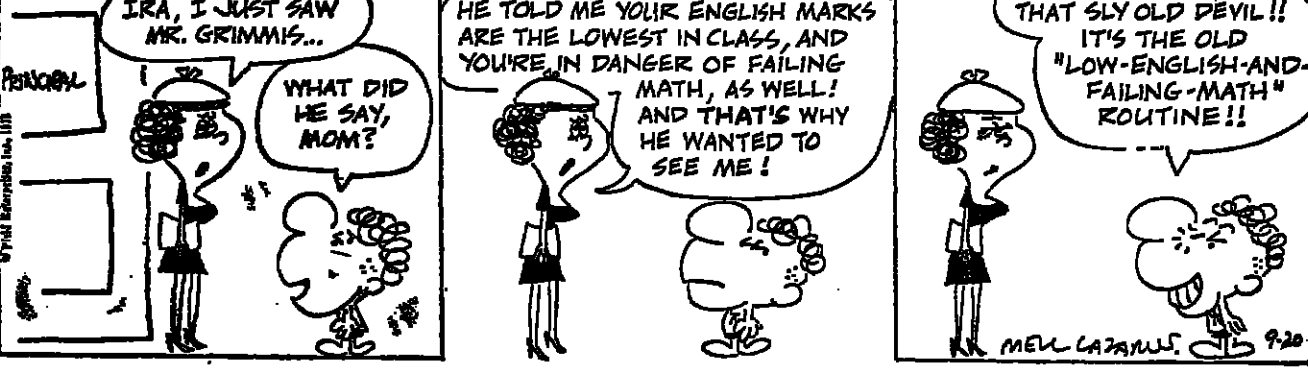
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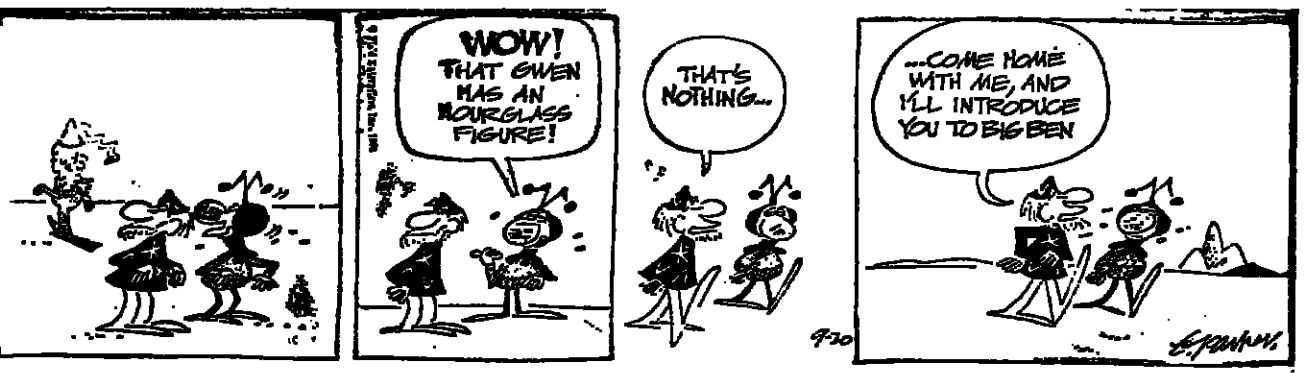
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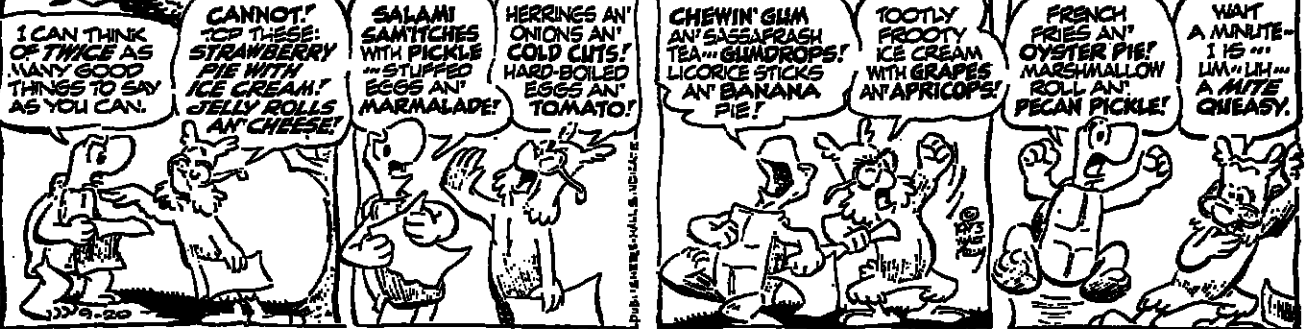
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REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Beginners love to take finesse, but experts hate to do so. They search hard for ways of avoiding having to pin their hopes on the location of a particular high card.

In the diagramed deal South found a way to avoid a finesse. He greatly improved his chances, but missed an even better procedure.

North has a borderline hand on which to make an artificial forcing opening of two clubs, and attempts to put on the brakes when he receives a positive response in his short suit. But South uses Blackwood and settles in six diamonds, wondering whether he is missing a grand slam.

At the start of the play, South thinks he has 12 top tricks with a finesse for an overtrick, but he quickly finds that he has to work for his contract.

West led the club nine, forcing South to make an immediate decision in that suit. Naturally he put up the ace in dummy, cashed the diamond king and entered his hand with a spade lead to the jack to continue trumps. When West discarded a club on the second round of trumps, it became

clear that the slam was in jeopardy.

South cashed another trump winner, leaving East with the master trump, and considered whether to try one of two possible finessses: the simple heart finesse against West's king, which would have succeeded, or the ruffing finesse against a hypothetical club king in the East hand, which would not.

Rather than commit himself in either of these, South improved his chances by entering dummy twice in spades to ruff clubs. Then he led a fourth diamond, and East was forced to win and lead a heart. Now it did not matter who held the heart king—the slam was home.

This line of play was certainly better than reliance on either finesse. But there was a better way.

Instead of cashing the third round of trumps, South should have used the spade entries immediately to ruff clubs. If East ruffed a spade, the heart finesse was still in reserve. And if the third round of spades survived, the contract was a certainty: Cross to the heart ace and ruff the last club, then exit with a heart.

Without any finessses at all, the queen-ten of diamonds would win the last two tricks over East's jack-six. South would have seven trump tricks and five in the side suits.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YIRAH
WOCIN
CHETOL
GARNAL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: AGLOW PLUME EASILY FAMILY
Answer: On account of this the dramatist was afraid for his life! — "FOUL PLAY"

BOOKS

WARD 402
By Ronald J. Glasser. 332 pp. George Braziller. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Tom Buckley

AN 11-year-old girl, beautiful and intelligent, suffering from advanced Leukemia, the "Love Story" disease, is brought by her parents to a great teaching and research hospital, not for treatment but to die as quickly and painlessly as possible.

Her father is the chief technician in the hematology laboratory at another hospital in the same unnamed city. Given his extremely odd ideas, one can't help wondering why he didn't have the child admitted there. Anyhow, he knows that the disease is invariably fatal, a bit of information that came as a surprise to me, and that remissions, when they occur, are apt to be brief and are gained at the price of considerable pain. To spare his daughter this, he has permitted her to waste away at home in the months since the original diagnosis.

His timing has been so good that she is practically dead when she is brought to the hospital at 3 a.m., when, in what seems a plot convenience, only the pediatric resident and the bumptious intern, who tells the story, are on duty. They begin a heroic effort to save the child's life, thereby angering not only her father but also the head of the department, who, in the forests of a vast research project he heads, has established rigid guidelines for the treatment of the disease.

Within a month, the child is dead, having suffered a horrifying series of complications, described in gruesome detail. The intern, who betrays his inexperience by involving himself emotionally with the child, wonders, "Had we performed a miracle or taken part in a disaster?"

These conflicts provide the basis for an examination of several social and ethical problems of medicine: whether a terminally ill patient should be kept alive by heroic measures, whether doctors are treating the disease and ignoring the patient and his or her family, to what extent the requirements of research can co-exist with those of treatment, and to what extent the medical profession has failed to police itself.

Dr. Glasser, who was widely praised for his previous work, "95 Days," in which he described a year spent in treating American casualties of the Vietnam war at a hospital in Japan, has taken a different, and it seems to me, much less successful approach in "Ward 402."

"The story I have tried to tell... is true," he writes. "Everything actually happened, though the events did not all occur in the same sequence or to the same hospital, or to the same people; some I witnessed myself, others I heard of."

He has, in other words, attempted a work of fiction. As such, it does not meet even the debased standard of that craft's flourishing medical subdivision. "Prader's rounds were really something," Dr. Glasser writes, to indicate the tension of the visit of a researcher to the hospital wards. "Ghastly!" he hissed through clenched teeth. Is the phrase used to describe an outburst by the girl's father.

At the same time as the author seems to be arguing for greater communication between phys-

icians and laymen, he clouds his writing by unexplained technical jargon. "The protuberant called for intravenous piggybacks per meter squared per day—and vincristine—1.5 milligrams per meter squared per week. Also included was irradiation of the brain and spinal cord of 1,000 rads over a period of one month."

Next to the girl's father, who should have been persuaded to enter the hospital's psychiatric division for an extended stay of falling that, should have been prosecuted for child abuse, the narrator, at least for me, emerges as the most disagreeable character in the book. His ego spreads through its pages like a leaking bedpan.

If it was the intention of Dr. Glasser, who is now an assistant professor in the department of pediatrics at the University of Minnesota Medical School, to create a humorless know-it-all whose insensitivity is completely masked by his mouthful of currently fashionable platitudes, he has succeeded all too well.

Indeed, the only time "Ward 402" rises above its emergency-room sensationalism and becomes quietly persuasive is when the proverbially remote and automatic chief of the department is speaking:

"What we would like to do," he tells the girl's father, "if you agree, is to use a special protocol of medications for your daughter, where dosages and time of treatment have already been established. Whether the particular group of drugs we use will be more effective, or less, than the other protocols we are using, I don't know. Nor does anyone else. I can guarantee, though, that each drug by itself has proved effective to some degree."

"But in the end, she'll die anyway, Right?"

"Yes, she will die anyway."

Mr. Buckley is a New York Times staff reporter.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 250 bookstores in 116 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

This Week	Last Week	Weeks on List
1 The Hobbit, J.R.R. Tolkien	1	10
2 The Hobbit, J.R.R. Tolkien	2	10
3 The Hobbit, J.R.R. Tolkien	3	10
4 The Hobbit, J.R.R. Tolkien	4	10
5 The Hobbit, J.R.R. Tolkien	5	10
6 The Hobbit, J.R.R. Tolkien	6	10
7 The Hobbit, J.R.R. Tolkien	7	10
8 The Hobbit, J.R.R. Tolkien	8	10
9 The Hobbit, J.R.R. Tolkien	9	10
10 The Hobbit, J.R.R. Tolkien	10	10

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Wane
4 Neighbor of Ethiopia
9 Old Persian country
13 Smear
15 Violin label
16 Vishnu form
17 Heraldic border
18 Dog
22 Makes into law
23 Postman
24 Successor of Churchill
25 Great Dane
28 Dogs
29 Certain awards
30 Ran over, as
34 Cask
35 Certain apples, for short
36 Word of greeting
37 Wax, in Avila
38 Between zeta and theta
39 Dyes
40 Dog
41 Rings loudly
43 Struck hard

44 Handle, in the Forum
45 Corridor
46 Vinegary
49 Dogs
53 Dogs
55 Law man of old
56 Roman emperor
57 Eat away
58 Wild plum
59 Boo-boo
60 Change planters
61 A dog's (long time)

DOWN

1 Esau's land
2 Vamp of the silents
3 Kind of terrier
4 Ruined, in Bonn
5 Ham it up
6 Appear
7 Suffix in rock names: Var.
8 Dog
9 Verdi opera
10 Secular
11 Between amas and amamus
12 best friend
14 Dogs
19 Concerning

21 Murray and West
24 Great works
25 Four-bagger
26 Let up
27 Layered minerals
28 Minor disputes
29 Turn inside out
30 Slender size
31 Sedate
33 "Don't" boy on a man's...
36 Dogs
37 Dogs
39 North African capital
40 Gael
42 allegiance
43 Dog
45 Humpback salmon
46 "... giving your heart to" — to tear (Kipling)
47 Roman statesman
48 Reflected sound
49 Between L and Q
50 White House dog
51 Tadpole's parent
52 Graf
54 Ending for pict and post

مكزيان الادل

Mets' 5 Runs in 9th Trim Pirates' Lead; Cards Defeat Expos

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Don Hahn's one-out, two-run single chased a five-run ninth-inning rally as the New York Mets' 15th straight loss to the Pittsburgh Pirates, 6-5, last night to move to within 2 1/2 games of the National League East leaders.

The Pirates retained their one-game margin over the Montreal Expos, who lost last night to the St. Louis Cardinals.

The Pirates led 4-1 going into the ninth when pinch-hitter Jim Beauchamp singled with one out, Wayne Garrett doubled and Felix Milian tripled to right-center, scoring two runs and making it 6-5.

After Rusty Staub walked, Dave Mustard relieved Ramon Hernandez and yielded a game-tying single to Ron Hodges before walking Cleon Jones. Hahn, an eighth-inning substitute, then pitched to right for two runs to end the Mets' rally.

The victory went to Tug McGraw, in relief, while Hernandez was tagged with the loss.

Cards 7, Expos 4

At Montreal, unpredictable St. Louis kept alive its hopes for the East title, unleashing a 15-hit attack on three Expos' pitchers in a 7-4 victory.

Luis Melendez, a 165-pound

Wednesday

Montreal Loses Ground in Race

CHICAGO, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Two-run homers by Rick Monday, Ron Santo and Billy Williams carried the Chicago Cubs to an 8-6 victory over Montreal today and dropped the front-running Pittsburgh Pirates in the National League East Division race.

Monday and Santo hit their homers in the fifth inning when a five-run Chicago rally wiped out a 5-1 Expos' lead.

Randy Hodge doubled to start the rally and scored on Adrian Garrett's pinch single. Monday then hit his 25th homer, and after Williams walked, Mike Marshall relieved starter Mike Torrez. Santo hit Marshall's second pitch into the centerfield seats to put the Cubs ahead, 6-5.

Monday singled off Marshall after two were out in the seventh and Williams followed with his 10th homer for Chicago's third two runs.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	59	61	.492	—
Toronto	52	68	.434	7 1/2
Oakland	52	68	.434	7 1/2
New York	51	69	.425	8
Seattle	47	73	.393	12 1/2
California	37	83	.312	22

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	60	60	.500	—
San Francisco	52	68	.434	8
Minnesota	52	68	.434	8
Chicago	49	71	.408	11
Philadelphia	38	82	.316	22 1/2

Wednesday's Results

Oakland 4, California 3.
Texas 7, Chicago 2.
Seattle 6, Minnesota 3.
Baltimore 7, Detroit 2.
Cleveland 6, Milwaukee 4.
Boston 4, New York 3.

Royals 6, Twins 3

At Kansas City, Kurt Bevacqua drove in two runs and scored another and Amos Otis hammered a solo home run to lead the Royals over Minnesota, 6-3.

Rex Sox 4, Yankees 2

At Arlington, Texas, Jim Bibby pitched a five-hitter and Jim Spencer and Jeff Burroughs clouted home runs to lead the Rangers over the Chicago White Sox, 7-2.

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PILL PAIL—Bobby Riggs starts to work on some of the 415 pills he takes a day. According to Riggs, 55, the nutrients give him strength and sharpen his mind.

NFL Runs Into New and Old Heroes

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Apartheid from O. J. Simpson, an old hero, the National Football League had some new stars emerge from its opening games Sunday. One was a rookie named Terry Metcalf.

Starting at running back for the St. Louis Cardinals, Metcalf ran 50 yards to a touchdown on his second offensive play. The 5-foot-10-inch, 185-pound sprinter from Long Beach State, Calif., ran four plays up the middle on the Eagles' defense over and over. He gained 133 yards for the day in a 34-23 St. Louis victory.

"I knew he was good," said the new Cardinals' coach, Don Coryell, "but not that good."

The Rams, who looked good in beating Kansas City, presented a new running back duo in Larry McCutcheon and Jim Bertelsen, both second-year pros. Bertelsen gained 143 yards in 26 carries and McCutcheon 120 in 21 as

John Hadl threw only nine passes—two for scores.

But Metcalf, McCutcheon and Bertelsen will have to run some extra yardage in the opening games Sunday. One was a rookie named Terry Metcalf.

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The Great Money Game King, Riggs and Cast of Million (Dollars)

By Grace Lichtenstein

HOUSTON, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Some call it the Tennis Battle of the Sexes. The \$100,000 Hustle. The Woodstock of the Bobby Riggs Generation. But one thing is certain: When Billie Jean King and Bobby Riggs step out onto an improvised court in the infield of the Astrodome tomorrow night, the game they play will have more in common with a Ringling Brothers Circus or a Cecil B. DeMille spectacle than with Wimbledon or Forest Hills.

The stars are a 29-year-old feminist who has been gobbling Three Musketeers candy bars and vitamin E, a 55-year-old male chauvinist whose hotel refrigerator is overflowing with avocados.

The supporting cast includes Salvador Dali, the painter, Dr. Denton Cooley, the heart surgeon, and George Foreman, the heavy-weight boxing champion, and an array of commercial sponsors with more than \$2 million invested in the event. Waiting in the wings are an estimated 15 million television viewers in the United States and countless others in 40 countries to whom the match will be relayed by satellite.

Meanwhile, on the sidelines, are the people of Houston, who, annoyed to some extent that the match is blacked out here, have so far bought only half the stadium's 40,000 available seats.

If this were a Broadway show, the title would be "Money." The winner, of course, will collect the \$100,000 prize, while both players stand to make \$100,000 each in ancillary rights. Jerry Perenchio, the promoter, has already collected \$750,000 from the American Broadcasting Company and \$500,000 from the Astrodome ABC, as well as \$1.2 million from nine sponsors for 15 minutes of commercials during the two-hour telecast. The Astrodome has collected \$100,000 worth of ads for the souvenir program, \$50,000 from Oschman's, a local sporting goods store that is the official sponsor, an expected \$450,000 in live gate receipts, and \$5 a head from fans

who have paid to see Riggs and King practice nightly in a temporary "bubble" erected in the Astrodome parking lot.

Mrs. King and her manager-husband, Larry, are collecting \$25,000 from Sunbeam, for whom she did a hair-roller commercial to be broadcast during the match, plus an undisclosed amount from sales of Billie Jean T-shirts manufactured for the occasion.

And Riggs? Well, there's the \$75,000 from Hal Karate, a toiletries company whose products are as prominently displayed in his hotel suite as are his avocados and vitamin pills, \$20,000 from Nabisco, who have dubbed him the No. 1 "sugar daddy" and \$100 from, among others, Cooley, with whom he played a small-stakes exhibition set over the weekend.

And then there's the \$800 he hustled yesterday from Billie Jean's husband, Larry. Spotting the California attorney three games in the first set and four games in the second, with \$150 on each, Riggs won six straight games twice for a 6-3, 6-4 victory.

He also played a shoe executive with 32 chairs on his side of the court and won \$100 in cash and a year's supply of shoes.

Celebrities will be out in force for tomorrow's match. First of all, there's a sheik who is reportedly flying his harem in on a Boeing 707. Then there are Andy Williams, Glen Campbell, Rod Steiger, Janet Leigh and a planeload of other Hollywood figures who will play a celebrity tournament in the stadium tomorrow afternoon with the final scheduled at the preliminary to the King-Riggs match.

Perenchio has said that the show will also feature the 170-piece University of Houston band, which will kick things off with theme songs for the two players. For Riggs, it's "Conquest," a theme song from an old Tyrone Power movie. For Mrs. King, it's "I Am Woman," to be sung by Helen Reddy, with Henry Mancini conducting.

Foreman will present the check to the winner. Dali, according to present plans, will merely be a spectator.

Governor Aids Boxers' Defense

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Sept. 19 (UPI).—Legislation making it a crime to throw anything in the ring during a boxing match in California has been signed by Gov. Ronald Reagan, R.

The measure, introduced by Democratic Assemblyman Alex Garcia of Los Angeles, also provides for warning signs to be posted in English and Spanish at all boxing events. Conviction of the crime would carry misdemeanor penalties.

Garcia said he introduced the bill because of the "extremely dangerous practice" of fans throwing coins at fighters for a good performance. "The last fight I was at, I got hit in the head with a silver dollar," Garcia said.

The second time Parsons was thrown for a three-year loss and then won with a late field goal, 20-17. Dick Butkus, the Bears' star, did not think much of the play. "We should have punted and settled for a tie," he said.

Juventus Bows in Cup Soccer

BRUSSELS, Sept. 19 (UPI).—Two favorites for the European Champions Cup, Juventus and Liverpool, bowed tonight as three European cup competitions opened.

Juventus of Turin, losing Champions Cup finalists earlier this year to Ajax of Amsterdam, lost, 2-0, in East Germany to the Dynamo Dresden because of a bad 11-minute spell in the first half. Jurgen Kreische and Benjamin Schade scored for Dynamo.

In other more predictable results, Glasgow Celtic crushed Turk 1-0, in Finland, Ujpest Dozsa of Hungary edged Waterford of Eire, 2-2, in Ireland, and Bayern Munich beat Atvidaberg of Sweden, 3-1, with two goals from Gerd Muller.

Sunderland, which became the first second division club in 42 years to win the English FA Cup last season, took a bold first step in European competition with a 2-0 victory in Hungary over Vasas Budapest.

Glasgow Rangers, banned from European competition last season because of misbehavior by their fans in the 1972 Cup Winners' Cup final, won, 2-0, in Turkey against Ankaragucu SK.

Basketball Deals

NEW YORK—Dropped Terry Triunfo of Lafayette and Ed Miller of C. W. Post, both guards, to the New York Knicks. Triunfo, 6-7, 180, was drafted by the Knicks in the first round of the 1973 NBA draft. Miller, 6-6, 175, was drafted by the Knicks in the second round.

PERSONNEL WANTED

For European Headquarters U.S. Company

BILINGUAL SECRETARIES

2-4 years experience, to work in French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, English, and other languages. Must be able to type and have good telephone skills. Write to: J. M. G. P. 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866,

